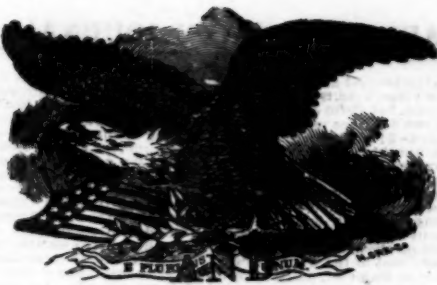


# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



# NAVY

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THE Bureau Chiefs of the War Department are busily engaged upon their annual reports, which the Secretary of War has requested to have submitted somewhat earlier this year than usual. Several of the reports have already been received, among them that of the Paymaster-General, which was the first on the docket.

GENERAL ROBERT MACFEELEY, Acting Secretary of War, has directed that Army officers who are absent on leave from stations in sections of the country infected by the prevailing yellow fever epidemic, or from stations that cannot be reached without transit through infected localities, or who are under orders to join such stations, be authorized to delay starting to join their commands under their orders, or after the expiration of their leaves of absence, until the epidemic shall have subsided.

THE Congress of the Argentine Republic has under consideration a bill to increase the strength of the regular army from its present figure (about 7,000 rank and file) to three *corps d'armée* of 33,000 men. The commandants of the three corps will be Generals Roca, Mitre, and Gelly y Obes. The general staff of a corps will comprise two colonels, four lieutenant colonels, eight majors, six captains, and twelve lieutenants. The national guard of the republic now numbers a little over 318,000 men liable to service.

THE San Francisco Report now has its eye upon Angel Island for a quarantine station, and objects to the statement of the Government authorities that the island is required "for military purposes." Our own Governor's Island has been aspersed in a similar manner, but still remains, militarily considered, "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." The Report regrets that Uncle Sam is made to "play the part of the dog in the manger as regards San Francisco with its Goat Island, Angel Island," etc., and candidly admits that "San Francisco does not carry prestige enough in Washington yet to get its bare rights, far less to obtain favors." This is a bad state of affairs.

WE call attention of officers interested to the bill suggested by a correspondent, granting the privilege of retiring to captains of the line who have reached the age of fifty and have been in the Service for twenty-five years, and to lieutenants of the line who are forty-five years of age and have been in the Service for twenty-one years. We should be glad to have an expression of opinion as to the measure proposed and our correspondent asks that those who favor it will communicate with him that some plan of joint action may be arranged. It is not, of course, possible to do anything at the present session of Congress and the intention is to wait until the second session before introducing the bill.

IT is estimated that nearly three fourths of the troops of the Army will hereafter receive pay once a month under the new arrangement perfected by the Paymaster-General, which goes into effect on September 30. Only a few over half the posts are booked for monthly payments, but the majority of these are large and heavily garrisoned, while those not included, by reason of their isolated positions, are mostly small posts. Under the new arrangement thirty-eight

posts are added to the number hitherto paid monthly, making seventy-nine out of a total of one hundred and forty-one to be hereafter so paid. This justifies all we have said here in favor of the possibility of frequent payments, and we believe that the result will prove the correctness of our prophecies as to the beneficial effect upon the Army of monthly payments.

IT appears that we are not the only victims of the unwillingness of the Canadians to allow anybody to meddle with their fisheries. The Admiralty Gazette states that an English Naval officer on the North America Station, writing from Halifax, reports that British relations with the French are somewhat strained just now in regard to the fisheries. This year the new act of the Colonial Government is being enforced which prevents them buying bait on the South Coast for the Bank Fishery. Their vessels have, therefore, to go to the West Coast to catch it themselves at St. George's Bay, or to buy it from the natives there. The result is that the French "bankers" miss all the early fishing on the banks, and the Newfoundlanders score off it. But at the same time the poor wretched fishermen about Fortune Bay lose a good deal of money by it, as they have no sale for their herrings. The fishing interest is much of a monopoly in the hands of a few merchants at St. John's, who are opposed to joining the Dominion of Canada, and grind the poor people round the coast down to a dreadful state of wretchedness.

THERE seems to be some misunderstanding in relation to the appointment of naval cadets at large by the President. The act of Congress, approved June 17, 1878, provides that "there shall not be at any time more in said academy appointed at large than ten." The idea seems to have gotten abroad that the President had the appointing of ten cadets at large every year, and as a consequence there are from a hundred to a hundred and fifty applications for cadetships filed every year in the Navy Department. The last appointment made by the President was that of John N. Russell, who will graduate in 1894; Thomas S. Kellogg and Charles T. Jewell will graduate in 1893, W. T. Saunders, F. B. Sullivan, John A. Dayton, M. M. Taylor and John R. Edie will graduate in 1892; A. B. Hoff will graduate in 1891, and Theodore P. Kane will graduate in 1890. As these cadets are strong, healthy, and intellectually vigorous, there is a very slight prospect of any of them failing to pass the requisite examinations. And unless they fail the President will have no appointment "at large" for at least two years from this date, and then only one in place of Theodore P. Kane. It is useless, therefore, for any more applications to be made to the President. The academic year commences on Oct. 1 and no candidates are admitted after that date. The existing vacancies, which will belong to the representative elect of the Fifty-first Congress, cannot be filled until after March 5, 1889, when the candidates selected by them will be required to report for examination on the 15th of May following.

THE account which appears elsewhere of the cruise of the U. S. R. Cutter *Bear* in Arctic waters and the assistance rendered to her and to the crews of shipwrecked whalers by the U. S. S. *Thetis*, shows how ready the officers of our Navy and of the Revenue Marine Service are to co operate when

occasion requires it. The report of the action of the officers of the *Bear* and the *Thetis* is highly creditable to all concerned and we commend it to those gentlemen who appear to imagine that our Government vessels are occupied in delightful cruising in summer seas. The San Francisco Report well says: "In some countries officers who had done as good a piece of work as the officers of the *Bear* have just done, and had done it so well, would be recognized and rewarded by their Government. In the stories modestly told by sailors in another column of the wreck of whalers and rescue of crews in Behring Sea the other day is easily read between the lines a history of gallant effort and most manly humanity. But American Navy officers who do brave things, except in war, can expect only the reward of a good conscience and the increased respect of their fellow-citizens." Lieut. Commander Emory commanded the *Bear* in the expedition for the relief of Greely and it is a curious coincidence that his name should be again associated with this vessel in gallant work of similar character on the other side of the continent. We recall what Commodore Schley said to us of Emory on his return from the command of the Greely Relief Expedition: "I never knew Emory to hesitate a moment when I gave him an order, no matter what the risk, even though it were that of the possible destruction of his vessel. It was always 'Aye, aye, sir!' and that at once."

IN the JOURNAL of July 7 last, page 1,003, we answered a correspondent that the vacancy to occur in the Inspector General's Department, August 20, by the retirement of General Abalom Baird would be "filled by a distinguished cavalry officer." The selection by President Cleveland of Captain Henry W. Lawton, 4th U. S. Cavalry, for the position shows that our forecast was right, for none will deny that the gallant captain is a distinguished cavalry officer, and besides, an officer of highly meritorious service during the War. The President has done well, and though the many candidates for the position may feel a natural disappointment, we question if any will be found to dispute the excellence of the selection. By this selection the President has given another evidence of the fairness and excellent judgment which have characterized nearly all of his Army appointments. It was not political or social influence that placed the coveted prize in the hands of Captain Lawton; these are factors that receive very little recognition by President Cleveland. Captain Lawton owes his appointment to his own clean record, made brilliant by his achievements in Indian campaigns and to the fact that many of his military superiors took pains to let the President know about his military history and of his high standing as an officer and a gentleman. The late General Sheridan was one of the first to urge his appointment. In a personal interview with the President only a short while before his illness he named Captain Lawton as his choice of all the captains for the place, and the President then thanked him for the advice which it now seems was not wasted. General Schofield, it is understood, endorsed Captain Lawton, as did also Gen. Baird, recently retired as Inspector-General, General Jones, the present Inspector-General, and Colonel Hughes, the Acting Inspector-General. As no action was taken by the Senate Military Committee this week on the nomination of Captain Lawton to be Inspector-General, at least another week will elapse before his confirmation.



## TORPEDO SCHOOL AT WILLET'S POINT.

A FOUR-PAGE supplement in "Harper's Weekly" for Sept. 29 is devoted to a description of our American torpedo system at Willet's Point, by G. T. Ferris. It is accompanied by illustrations of the effect of a torpedo in an experiment at Willet's Point, tracking and blowing up a vessel at night by the aid of a search light, a buoyant mine, the distribution of mines on the hydrographic plot and of charts of Long Island Sound, approaches to Willet's Point, and New York Bay and approaches. Of the work at Willet's Point this writer truthfully says: "Much has been wrought out of little. At Willet's Point an admirable system of submarine mining, or torpedo defence, has been perfected, which is fully abreast with the best modern science. Gen. Abbot, of the U. S. Engineers, the father of the system, began to devote himself to it shortly after the close of the late war. Under him and his able successors it has been made the one feature of our military organization which keeps step with its foreign fellows."

The demoralizing influence of torpedoes on the imagination is described and their actual effect, as shown by the experience of the War of the Rebellion, in which some forty of our vessels were destroyed by this means. The revolutionary effect of the introduction of dynamite fifteen years ago is dealt upon and its peculiarities and destructive effects are described: "To harness such a force, compass it with the discipline of an infantry soldier executing the manual of arms, and inspire it with the intelligence alert to execute the human will, has been the function of the torpedo school at Willet's Point. Its crumbling stone walls and insufficient parapets dotted with antiquated ordnance fade from the mind. The fact that its grassy walls enclose the brain and nerve ganglions of a formidable torpedo system, in which alone we compete with the military organizations of other countries, commands respect and makes it worthy of study." The organization of the Engineer School of Application is next described and the writer goes on to say:

General Abbot's system of torpedo defence does not differ essentially from that adopted in France, Germany, England and Russia. The construction of the firing-box and that of the circuit-closer in the torpedo or its buoy are kept confidential, being made known to no one except commissioned officers on duty. These secrets, however, are of a technical nature, and do not affect the intelligibility of the general method. So the history of a torpedo may be followed from its genesis in the steel-shop through its loading, laying, grouping, and testing, till it finally discharges its terrible function, without violating official mysteries. One secret is, it may be said, guarded with the most jealous care, and is known only to a few engineers of the highest rank, and to the leading officials of the war office. This is the hydrographic survey of our harbors, with the plotting of the torpedo fields as they would be laid in preparation for active war. A plan has been carefully worked out for each important harbor in the country. Every detail has been developed with reference to depth of channels, strength and direction of currents, and relation to system of shore defence. The publicity of this secret would compel prompt relinquishment and the adoption of a new system of torpedo plots. It is betrayal to a foreign Government known, the traitor could be located as one of perhaps a half-dozen men.

Next follows a description of the self-acting torpedo, the "shore circuit" torpedo, the buoyant mine, the circuit-closer and the process of loading in which, in practice, sand mixed with sawdust is substituted for dynamite. The laying of torpedoes, the arrangement of mines in groups and the process of testing and firing are also explained:

Let us now set this wonderful creature of man's destructive will and ingenuity before us and make it rehearse its own story. It would thus speak: "I am inert and harmless until the battery which is my brain wakes me from sleep and sets my nerves thrilling with life. In vain would ships buffet my body with crushing blows to rouse me from the dumbness of death. But with a touch on shore I quiver with the pent-up energies eager to destroy, which make my name a terror. Then let the greatest of ships touch me with keel or side, and its doom is sure. I also warn my master that the work is done by ringing a bell in the mining casemate, at the same time breaking the circuit for five seconds, lest the tumult and shock should explode my two nearest companions to a fruitless end. If the stroke from my enemy has been too light to let loose the energies within me, I no less promptly send a signal ashore, that the firing-box may compel a triple explosion at my master's will." It is hardly too much, then, to say that the torpedo in its most scientific form is almost a thing of intelligence.

The fact that a group of mines can be made perfectly safe for the passage of friendly ships or merchant vessels is a point of great importance. Again, the occasional failure of a mine to explode by contact, as may occur when touched by an outrigger, such as ships suspicious of hidden dangers might carry, would be remedied by the warning to the electrician and his consequent action. In case of heavy fog or the smoke of battle hiding ships from view, thus preventing the tracking of them from theodolite stations on a chart, such reports from the battery itself would be of the greatest value, guiding action as to the policy and time of firing any special section or any special group. It is the combination of automatic power with power to communicate results to the shore station, and the absolute control by the electrician of the torpedo, which constitute its crowning triumph. This endowment permits the exercise of brilliant strategy in the use of submarine mines.

Let us suppose a case. Hostile vessels are approaching a torpedo field; the commanding officer in the mining casemate suspends the automatic power of any section or sections, or of a grand group or of several groups. The observers at the theodolite stations, engaged in tracking the course of the enemy's ships with reference to the torpedo locations, report the facts to the mining casemate. The battery power may be reserved for the circuit till several ships of the fleet, unwarned by explosion, are destroyed simultaneously when they reach favorable stations on the torpedo field.

Describing an experiment at night, in which a steam launch was supposed to have been followed with the search light and destroyed, Mr. Ferris says:

The waters were tumbled and flashing with white-caps in the electric flame as the launch toiled before the force of a northeast gale that made the ordinarily smooth sound brittle into fury. Sternly rang the quick words of command from the officer at the main station, keeping his men

to the keenest alertness in giving the theodolite readings of the vessel's course as her progress was tracked to a torpedo group, her form always silhouetted against the inky black of the darkness on either side of the field of light. Suddenly, "6-6-51 make ready for firing!" sang Lieutenant R—. "6-6-51 make ready for firing!" sang Lieutenant R—. "Fire!" telegraphed to the mining casemate. Now let us fancy that on this occasion a vessel had been actually destroyed, as had been the case in several previous instances in the practice of the school. Almost before the lips of the tracking officer cease to vibrate with the sound, so swiftly is the order flashed to its destination and executed, a wonderful sight rears itself on the shining waters, and a smothered roar smites the ear. Out of the waves rises a great water-spout some fifty feet in diameter, and climbs upwards at least one hundred and fifty feet within the period of three seconds. Its sides pour down showers of iridescent spray, and it is all a soft shimmer, like a colossal bridal veil, except where it is spotted with various shapes and sizes of dark, the fragments of the hulk destroyed. In five seconds this beautiful yet fearful vision ceases to be, and there is nothing but the heaving water, which has been churned into a still angrier tumult by the submarine attack. All the spectators then realize with vivid power what is meant by the explosion of a torpedo hundred-pounder. Had H. M. S. Agamemnon or Terrible, among the ironclad wonders of the world, been struck it would have been placed hors de combat.

We are warned against assuming that there are any torpedoes actually laid in defence of our harbors. "They are almost as naked as new born babes. But it is with great pride that we can claim an admirable system, fully worked out in all its complex details. This progress has been made in spite of the niggardly support by our Government. The supply of apparatus and material allowed to the Willet's Point School has been scant, and it has severely taxed the ingenuity of the Engineer Department to make it suffice even for purposes of drill and instruction. When we consider how recent in development and scientific torpedo system is, it reflects still greater glory on the U. S. Corps of Engineers." In this connection we give a list of artillery officers who have thus far completed the course in Submarine Mining at Willet's Point, twenty-three in all: Captains—Abner H. Merrill, 1st Art.; Edmund L. Zalinski, 5th Art.

1st Lieutenants—James E. Eastman, 2d Art.; Allyn Capron, 1st Art.; John Pope, Jr., 1st Art.; Wright P. Edgerton, 2d Art.; James C. Bush, 5th Art.; Henry H. Ludlow, 3d Art.; Victor H. Bridgman, 2d Art.; Wilbur Loveridge, 3d Art.; John L. Chamberlin, 1st Art.; Melzar C. Richards, 2d Art.; Warren P. Newcomb, 5th Art.; Clarence P. Townsley, 4th Art.; Harvey C. Carbaugh, 5th Art. 2d Lieutenants—Ormond M. Lissak, 4th Art.; John T. Thompson, 2d Art.; Charles G. Trent, 5th Art.; Samuel Rodman, Jr., 1st Art.; Thomas Ridgway, 5th Art.; Isaac N. Lewis, 3d Art.; Charles F. Parker, 3d Art.; Gustave W. S. Stevens, 5th Art.

## PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN J. R. BRINCKLE, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Hamilton on Thursday from a week's vacation.

LIEUTENANT Z. W. TORREY, 6th U. S. Infantry, lately at San Antonio, has rejoined at Fort Lewis, Colorado.

GENERAL ABNER DOUBLEDAY, U. S. A., was a guest at the Abermarle Hotel, New York City, early in the week.

LIEUTENANT J. W. BENTON, 9th U. S. Cavalry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort McKinney, Wyo.

CAPTAIN JOHN G. TURNBULL, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Washington Barracks, D. C., on Monday, on a week's leave.

MAJOR G. R. SMITH, paymaster, U. S. A., on leave from Tucson, Ariz., will return there towards the end of October.

LIEUTENANT C. L. PHILLIPS, 4th U. S. Artillery, on leave from Fort Monroe, Va., is visiting friends at Auburn, N. Y.

CAPTAIN W. L. MARSHALL, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has recently moved his office from Milwaukee to Wisconsin.

CAPTAIN J. G. BALLANCE, Acting Judge Advocate Department of Texas, is North from San Antonio on a few weeks' leave.

Mrs. P. H. SHERIDAN and Mrs. M. V. Sheridan are to remain at Nonquitt, Mass., for a few weeks longer. Both are in good health.

LIEUTENANT C. G. WOODWARD, 3d U. S. Artillery, of Fort McHenry, Md., is spending a portion of his leave at Old Point Comfort, Va.

COLONEL E. V. SUMNER, U. S. A., of Gen. Merritt's staff, has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth, much pleased with his trip to Fort Niagara.

Mrs. D. W. BENHAM is visiting Major and Mrs. Johnson, of Springfield, Ill., at their summer residence, "Walnut Grove," near that city.

CAPTAIN D. J. YOUNG, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., has taken up his permanent residence in Washington, D. C., his address being 911 R Street, N. W.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. H. PARKER, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., visited New York early in the week, registering at the Murray Hill Hotel.

LIEUTENANTS R. JONES, R. Q. M., 4th U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., early in the week from a pleasant trip to David's Island, N. Y. H.

LIEUTENANT C. A. L. TOTTON, 4th U. S. Artillery, contributes to the Newport Daily Observer an interesting article on "The Dream Miracle Stone."

GENERAL T. M. VINCENT, U. S. A., now in Washington, was, before he left St. Paul, to have been the recipient of an impromptu farewell serenade, tendered by the 3d Infantry band, but unfortunately was not at home on the evening when many friends and the band arrived. The band rendered a number of selections at Gen. Ruger's residence, and soon after returned to Fort Snelling.

MAJOR AND MRS. TUCKER arrived in Santa Fe, New Mexico, Sept. 15.

ASSISTANT SURGEON EZRA WOODRUFF, of the Army, has been granted six months' sick leave.

CAPTAIN W. C. MANNING, 23d U. S. Inf., rejoined at Fort Mackinac, Mich., this week, from a post leave of absence.

LIEUTENANT OLIVER E. WOOD, 5th U. S. Artillery, lately visiting at Castleton, Vt., has joined Beck's battery at Fort Columbus for duty.

CAPTAIN W. H. H. CROWELL, 6th U. S. Inf., will leave Buffalo, N. Y., this week for Ft. Lewis, Colo., being under orders for the latter station.

LIEUTENANT A. HASBROUCK, Jr., 14th U. S. Inf., was to leave Fort Leavenworth this week on a two months' leave for the benefit of his health.

Mrs. GREELY, wife of Gen. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, has returned to Washington from her summer vacation, spent at Marion, Mass.

GENERAL N. B. SWEETZER, Colonel 2d U. S. Cav., will relinquish active duty next week, and leave Fort Walla Walla for his home, to await retirement.

GENERAL T. M. VINCENT, U. S. A., arrived in Washington, Sept. 23, from St. Paul, and reported at the Headquarters of the Army on Monday for duty.

CAPTAIN THOS. M. K. SMITH, 23d U. S. Infantry, of Fort Porter, N. Y., was a visitor at Fort Leavenworth this week, giving testimony before a General Court-martial.

CAPTAIN G. S. ANDERSON, 6th U. S. Cav., of Fort Myer, Va., now in France, to witness the manoeuvres of the 3d Corps of the French Army, is having an enjoyable visit.

COLONEL THOMAS N. VINCENT, Asst. Adjt.-General, U. S. Army, arrived in Washington on Sunday night last, and the next day reported for duty at the Headquarters of the Army.

The trial of Lieut. H. M. Roach, 1st U. S. Inf., by a General Court-martial sitting at Fort Bidwell, Cal., has been concluded and the proceedings have gone to Major-Gen. Howard.

LIEUTENANT H. G. SQUIERS, 7th U. S. Cavalry, whose tour at St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y., is just completed, will join Mathey's Troop at Fort Sill about the 1st of November.

CAPTAIN D. MORTIMER LEE, U. S. A., and Mrs. Lee have returned from the White Mountains, and are stopping at 604 Tremont street, Boston, Mass., where they will remain during the winter.

LIEUTENANT E. E. GAYLE, 2d U. S. Artillery, lately at Fort Monroe and to join Grimes's Battery at Camp Monte Sano, Huntsville, Ala., early in December, is visiting at Front Royal, Va.

LIEUTENANT T. M. DEFRIES, 5th U. S. Infantry, who has been enjoying a few weeks' leave since completing rifle competition duty at San Antonio, was due at Fort Bliss, Texas, this week.

COLONEL J. S. BILLINGS, Surgeon, U. S. A., has been appointed one of the council and chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the next meeting of the American Surgical Association.

LIEUTENANT H. H. LUDLOW, 3d U. S. Art., lately relieved from duty at Fort Monroe, is spending September and October on leave, and will join Burleigh's light battery at San Antonio, Nov. 1.

MAJOR JAMES W. REILLY, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., was one of the guests of the famous Clover Club of Philadelphia at the opening dinner of the season on the evening of Sept. 20 at the Bellevue, Philadelphia.

GENERAL J. A. EGIN, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Egin, lately visiting in Pennsylvania, are now settled at Louisville, Ky., for the autumn and winter. The health of Mrs. Egin is, we learn, somewhat improved.

The engagement of Miss Genevieve Sando, daughter of Capt. J. N. P. Sando, of the Army, to Mr. Walter Cook Wright, of Philadelphia, is announced, and the wedding will take place in December.

MAJOR A. A. WOODHULL, surgeon, U. S. A., who has been spending a portion of the summer at Somerville, N. J., has had his leave extended fifteen days and will join at Fort Leavenworth towards the end of October.

LIEUTENANT H. W. HUBBELL, 1st U. S. Art., has about got the new recruiting rendezvous at Augusta, Ga., into running order, and is on the lookout for active young Georgians who are desirous of Army service.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL L. L. LIVINGSTON, 3d U. S. Artillery, commandant of Fort McHenry, Md., furnished a great attraction at that post this week by the presence of the band of the regiment sent by General Gibson from Washington Barracks.

The Prince of Wales, says a foreign exchange, has just purchased another new uniform, his eightieth. It cost him \$450, so that his present stock of uniforms is worth about \$36,000. His latest investment is the gold, red, and white costume of an Austrian hussar.

"CAMP PHILIP READE" was the name given to the camp of instruction in rifle practice held by the Wisconsin National Guard in Juneau county from Sept. 17 to 22. Adjutant-General C. P. Chapman had charge of the camp. It is scarcely necessary to mention in whose honor the camp was named.

GENERAL JOHN G. PARKHURST, of Michigan, recently appointed Minister to Belgium, went to the front as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 9th Michigan Infantry in 1861, and succeeded to the command of the regiment in a few months. He was afterwards made Provost Marshal of the 14th Army Corps, and at Chickamauga rendered valuable service, which was specially commended by General Thomas. He then became Provost Marshal-General of the Army of the Cumberland, and served in that capacity until November, 1865. He was brevetted Brigadier-General for gallant, faithful, and meritorious services.



LIEUT. PHILIP READE, U. S. A., has returned to Chicago from his trip to Fort Niagara.

MAJ. A. S. KIMBALL, U. S. A., of Los Angeles, is a recent guest at the Occidental, San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT T. M. WOODBURN, 5th U. S. Inf., will go abroad in a few weeks to spend the winter.

GENERAL D. S. STANLEY, U. S. A., and Mrs. Stanley have returned to San Antonio from Corpus Christi.

GENERAL J. B. FRY, U. S. A., and Mrs. Fry have returned to New York from their summer sojourn at Newport, R. I.

GEN. M. D. HARDIN, U. S. A., of Chicago, visited New York City this week, where many old friends were glad to see him.

LIEUTENANT E. W. CASEY, 22d U. S. Inf., of Fort Keogh, Montana, was a visitor at Camp Sheridan, Wyoming, this week.

MAJ. JACOB F. KENT, 4th U. S. Inf., expects to start from Fort Spokane, Wash. Ty., in November, to spend the winter on leave.

MR. RICHARD M. SCHOFFELD, son of Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A., has returned to Governor's Island from Fort Monroe.

LIEUTENANT G. H. SANDS, 6th U. S. Cav., will bid good-bye to friends at Fort Bayard, N. M., and go to Jefferson Barracks for duty.

CAPT. W. MCK. DUNN, 2d U. S. Art., on leave from Little Rock Barracks, Ark., registered at the Gilsey House, New York City, on Tuesday.

COL. A. L. HUGH, 9th U. S. Inf., will shortly join at Whipple Barracks, Ariz., and assume command of this post and of his regiment on promotion.

CAPTAIN GEORGE S. GRIMES, 2d U. S. Art., and family, recently at Fort Niagara, N. Y., have rejoined at Camp Monte Sano, Huntsville, Ala.

BRIG. GEN. ROGER JONES, U. S. A., arrived at Governor's Island, N. Y., on Thursday, and is temporarily staying there. His health is somewhat improved.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE H. KINZIE, 15th Inf., relinquished recruiting duty at Columbus Barracks, O., this week, and will shortly join his company at Ft. Buford, Dakota.

"CITIZEN SHERMAN" does not seem to have responded as yet to the *Herald's* suggestion that he should become the candidate of the County Democracy for Mayor of New York City.

MISS BESSIE SELLERS, of Philadelphia, a niece of the late Capt. Sellers, 10th U. S. Inf., is said to be the author of "From 15 to 20," a novel lately published by Lippincott and Co., which is having such a large sale.

LIEUTENANTS C. B. SATTERLEE and J. D. Barrette, 3d U. S. Art., are expected at Columbus, Ga., early next week to act as judges of a competitive drill to take place at the Chattahoochee Valley Exposition.

The appointment of Capt. H. W. Lawton, 4th U. S. Cav., to the Insp.-General's Department, will promote 1st Lieut. James Parker, the regimental quartermaster, to captain. He was graduated in 1876.

LIEUTENANT AUSTIN H. BROWN, 4th U. S. Infantry, and bride are due at Fort Spokane, Washington Territory. The bride was a Miss Edith Melville Rice and the marriage took place at Siasconset, Mass., Aug. 21 last.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFFELD, U. S. A., accompanied by Lieuts. John Pitcher and T. H. Bliss, A. D. C., returned to Governor's Island from Washington Tuesday so as to attend his daughter's wedding on Thursday.

MAJOR R. H. WHITE, the post surgeon of Fort Myer, Va., left there this week on leave, to be absent about two months. During his absence Dr. Ritchie, of Georgetown, D. C., will look after the health of the post.

LIEUTENANT J. T. HONEYCUTT, 1st U. S. Artillery, who has made many warm friends while on duty at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., will bid good-bye to them next week and shortly join his battery at Alcatraz Island, Cal.

CAPTAIN F. C. GRUGAN, 2d U. S. Artillery, will leave Huntsville, Ala., next week for Columbus, Ga., to inspect Georgia State militia in camp there. After completing his inspection he will come North to spend a couple of months' leave.

MAJOR WILLIAM H. POWELL, 2d Infantry (late promoted from Captain, 4th Infantry), left Boise Barracks with his family, Sept. 16, for his new station, Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T. He was escorted to the depot by his brother officers, their families, and a number of citizens. A special train having been tendered him by the Idaho Central Railway Co., his friends accompanied him to the terminus at Nampa, where the final sad parting took place. Both Major and Mrs. Powell have made themselves many warm friends in Boise City, and their departure is universally regretted. As manager of a combination of amateurs from the city and post, Major Powell supplied society last winter with a series of dramatic entertainments which will be sadly missed the coming season.

It seems that the tragic taking off of a pet dog belonging to Meade Wildrick, the son of Major A. C. Wildrick, 5th Artillery, Fort Hamilton, is being mourned all the while by the press of New York. The *World* of Sept. 15 had a column on the affair, and now those two leading sporting prints, *Forest and Stream* and *Turf, Field, and Farm*, have taken the matter up. General Meade's little namesake is mentioned incommensurately, it is said, over the loss of Rankie, his faithful guard and playmate. The dog was shot by the town constable in accordance with an ordinance authorizing the shooting of unmuzzled dogs. Capt. Roemer of the 5th Artillery, Julian Magnus of theatrical fame, and others have lost valuable dogs at Fort Hamilton this summer through the constable's alertness with his gun.

LIEUT. JOHN F. GUILFOTIE, 9th Cav., passed through Chicago Sept. 24 on his way East.

MAJ. F. W. THIBAUT, U. S. A., has located in Chicago, and is establishing an infantry recruiting office.

COLONEL J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, Inspector General of the Division of the Missouri, now abroad, is expected home soon.

LIEUT. E. S. AVIS, U. S. A., and family are at Morgantown, W. Va., where the lieutenant has been lately assigned to college duty.

CAPTAIN S. P. JOCKEY, 21st U. S. Inf., of Fort Douglas, is expected East about the middle of October, to remain until about Christmas.

The wife and daughter of Capt. A. W. Corlies left Chicago Sept. 25 for Fort Robinson, Neb., accompanied by Miss Georgie Rose of Syracuse, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT E. B. IVES, 19th U. S. Inf., lately in temporary charge of the recruiting rendezvous at Newark, N. J., has rejoined at David's Island, N. Y. H.

LIEUT. J. C. SANFORD, C. E., U. S. A., is spending a week or two in the White Mountains. Dame rumor says there is more than the mountain scenery that brings him there.

COLONEL J. J. COPPINGER, U. S. A., who assumes the superintendency of the Recruiting Service on Monday next, registered at the Brevoort House, New York City, on Wednesday.

PAYMR. GEN. W. B. ROCHESTER, U. S. A., joined his family at Vineyard Haven last week, and after closing up his cottage there left for a visit to relatives in New York and Maine. He is due in Washington Oct. 1.

COL. DANIEL MCCLURE, Assistant Paymaster General, U. S. A., was at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., this week, looking after some business matters preparatory to his retirement from active service Dec. 30 next.

GENERAL HANNIBAL DAY, U. S. A., who entered the Military Academy in 1819, was graduated in 1823, and has been in service ever since, is to join the Military Order Loyal Legion, New York Commandery, on Wednesday evening next.

SURG. J. S. BILLINGS, U. S. A., and president of the recent Medical Congress in Washington, has received the degree of LL. D. from the University of Edinburgh. This is the second time, it is stated, that this honor has been conferred upon an American.

COLONEL C. S. STEWART, U. S. A., retired, of Cooperstown, N. Y., was an interested and delighted spectator at the recent Army rifle competition at Fort Niagara, and had the pleasure of seeing his son, Lieut. Cecil Stewart, 3d U. S. Cav., receive a medal.

Mrs. D. W. BENHAM, of Fort Laramie, is visiting Major and Mrs. Johnson, of Springfield, Ill., at their summer home, Walnut Grove, near that city. It is her intention to place her children, Fitz, Charles and Web, at school in Springfield and to remain with them for the present.—*Kansas City Times*.

MAJ. EDWARD MOALE, 1st Inf., and Tisdale's and O'Connell's companies of that regiment, are hereafter to garrison at Alcatraz Island, Cal. Maj. W. L. Haskin and Merrill's and Ingall's batteries of the 1st U. S. Art., having been ordered to regimental headquarters at the Presidio of San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT FRANK THORP, 5th U. S. Artillery, who has rejoined at Fort Columbus from a short leave, is busy preparing for duty at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., with Brinckle's light battery. He will be succeeded in charge of subsistence matters at Governor's Island by Lieut. A. D. Andrews, 5th U. S. Artillery.

CORONER LEVY, of New York, forwarded to Mrs. Philip H. Sheridan, at Nonquitt a few days ago an album containing the resolutions passed by the Memorial Committee of the G. A. R. on the death of her husband. The resolutions, which are handsomely engrossed and embossed, were enclosed in a beautiful morocco case.

The engagement is announced, of Miss Alice A., daughter of Major Alfred C. Girard, Surgeon, U. S. Army, to C. C. Stevenson, Esq., of Boise City. The marriage is to take place next Christmas. Mr. Stevenson is a promising young lawyer, clerk of the District Court, Superintendent of County Schools, etc. He is the son of Governor E. A. Stevenson of Idaho, and nephew of Governor C. C. Stevenson of Nevada.

A BALTIMORE despatch says: "Some stir was caused, Sept. 19, by the unexpected marriage of Miss William Anna Constable and Feodor Emil Oscar Suorow, a major in the German Army. The marriage was a great surprise to Miss Constable's friends. She had been abroad for several years completing her studies in music. A short time ago she returned, and on the steamer coming over made the acquaintance of Major Suorow. He followed her to Baltimore, and she will return with him to Germany."

In a despatch to the State Department, Minister Phelps, representing our Government at the Court of St. James, informs them that David W. Taylor and S. W. Armistead, naval cadets, who were admitted into the Royal Naval College at Greenwich as students of marine engineering, passed their final examination in July last. Mr. Taylor obtained first place and was awarded a professional certificate of that class, and Mr. Armistead fifth place and was awarded a certificate of the second class. Both of these young officers since their return to this country have been appointed assistant naval constructors.

THE Vancouver Independent of Sept. 19 says:

Capt. C. A. Woodruff, C. S., went to Sprague on Monday. Col. J. G. C. Lee, chief quartermaster, has gone to Ft. Kiamath. W. H. Shoel has been placed in charge of the Signal Service station at Fort Canby, recently reopened. Lieut. G. O. Webster, 4th Inf., Fort Sherman, promoted captain, vice Powell, promoted major, will go to Idaho Barracks for station. Troop G, 3d Cav., in command of Capt. J. N. Wheeler, Lieut. P. D. Rycker and Lieut. D. L. Brainerd, will march this week to change station with Troop M, at Fort Bidwell.

MAJ. D. S. GORDON, 2d U. S. Cav., is expected East soon to spend a few months leave.

CAPT. D. J. YOUNG, Ordnance Storekeeper, U. S. A., has been ordered to Washington, and is located at 911 R Street, N. W.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONER JOHN H. OBERLY was nominated on Wednesday for Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Samuel H. Albrow, of New York, for Superintendent of Indian Schools.

GEN. O. D. GREENE, U. S. A., by orders of this week, will not join at Fort Leavenworth for duty until Nov. 1, much to the satisfaction of his Washington friends who expected to lose him next week.

COL. THOS. M. VINCENT, Assistant Adjutant General, reported for duty at Army Headquarters Sept. 24, having arrived from St. Paul the evening previous. He at once went to work, and as Gen. Schofield has been in New York during the week, has had his hands full disposing of the routine affairs of the office and receiving the many visitors who called to welcome him back to Washington.

The reception tendered to Prof. Von Eschscholtz, the great military surgeon and husband of the Princess Schleswig-Holstein, drew together a distinguished assemblage of physicians and surgeons in the parlors of the New York Hospital on Wednesday evening. Dr. Robt. F. Weir and Dr. Wm. T. Bull were the hosts, having met the famous surgeon in Germany and partaken of his hospitality.

THE New York Times says: "Antoine Manne, a lieutenant in the 13th Austrian Infantry, and other steamer passengers by the steamer *Zaandam*, went before the Emigration Commissioners, Sept. 24, and complained of ill treatment by the captain and cook of the steamship. The army man complained that he was struck on the back with a dish of butter by the cook when he asked for some hot water. The Commissioners treated the charges lightly."

THE beauties of regimental promotion in the Army are again illustrated through the appointment of Captain Lawton, 4th Cav., to fill a vacancy in the Inspector-General's Department. Lieutenant James Parker is promoted captain, a rank he attains after only 12 years' service in the Army, entering it June 15, 1876, while the senior second lieutenant of cavalry, James D. Mann, 7th Cav., has held that rank since June 15, 1877. The one's entire Army service in both grades is covered by a period of 12 years' service while the latter has been a second lieutenant 11 years.

THE Saturday evening *Herald*, of Chicago, says: "The prediction that, since the establishment of the United States Military Post at Fort Sheridan, the vicinity would become a society centre—a Western West Point—is being fulfilled. The beautiful city of Highland Park lies only a few miles from the new fort and there a new military academy opens in September. Mayor Roche has just bought land there for a summer home, as also have Charles Fargo, of Wells, Fargo and Co.; C. L. Willoughby, of Willoughby, Hill and Co.; A. G. Van Schaick, of Ludington, Wells and Van Schaick; Capt. Potter, of French, Potter and Wilson, and others."

FORT MCHENRY, Md., presented a brilliant scene on Wednesday, Sept. 26, the occasion being the marriage of Miss Florence Livingston, daughter of the post commandant, Lt. Col. Livingston, 4th U. S. Art., to Lieut. Sidney E. Stuart, Ordnance Department, U. S. A. The ceremony was performed in the post chapel by Chaplain O. E. Herrick, U. S. A., of Fort Monroe. Lieut. W. W. Gibson, Ordnance Department, was "best man," and the bride was attended by her two sisters, Misses Laura and Gertrude. A reception followed the ceremony, after which the young couple left on a short tour, and will go to Philadelphia, Lieut. Stuart's present station. There was a large attendance at the wedding and the band of the 3d U. S. Artillery furnished the music.

THE annual banquet of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War was held in San Francisco, Sept. 14, the day being the forty-first anniversary of the entrance of the American forces into the City of Mexico. President W. C. Burnett presided, and was supported by Col. J. D. Stevenson on his left, and Major-Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., on his right. There was a large attendance of veterans and invited guests present. Among the latter were Gen. Howard, Capt. L. A. Chamberlain, 1st U. S. Artillery; Major T. McGregor, 2d U. S. Cavalry, and Rev. C. M. Blake, Chaplain, U. S. A., retired. Among the toasts were: "The Army and Navy," responded to by Major-Gen. O. O. Howard; "The Battle of Monterey," Col. S. W. McKenzie; "Texas Rangers in the Mexican War," Capt. T. I. Kalpe, and "Our Departed Comrades."

THE Mississippi River Commission, sitting in New York, completed its labors on Tuesday, so far as practicable at this time, and adjourned until November, or until such time as the yellow fever will permit personal inspection of the Lower Mississippi without risk. Lieut.-Col. C. R. Sater, of St. Louis; Judge R. S. Taylor, of Fort Wayne; Major Ernst, of Galveston, and Maj. B. M. Harrod, of New Orleans, left for home on Tuesday. Gen. S. W. Ferguson, of Greenville, Miss., went to Massachusetts, where he will join his family. Capt. C. F. Powell went to St. Louis on Thursday. The district officers, Capt. Russell and Leach, of Memphis, and Kingman, of New Orleans, who have charge of the works from Cairo down, and who were here to enlighten the commission, will remain in New York for several days yet.

A RECENT Minneapolis paper says: "Military drill has not always been a feature of the training at the State University. Instruction in this department has waxed and waned from time to time. There were some pleasant as well as useful features about it. The only drawback, or the main one, was that there being no drill hall the military instruction had to be suspended the most of the university year. The East side people have some very pleasant recollections of the genial young Army officers who gave up their barracks life for a time to indulge in the peaceful pursuit of drilling callow freshmen and self-satisfied sophomores in military evolutions and the manual of arms. Lieut. Huggins was a great favorite in Minneapolis society, being a perfect specimen of the polished and well bred military gentleman. Lieut. Lundeen, a dashing young cavalry officer, for several years stationed at Fort



Snelling, was the next military instructor. He successfully stormed the heart of an East side belle, and when he and his charming wife left for some Eastern fort there was general regret in social as well as in scholastic circles. The lieutenant was a fine mathematician, and taught several classes with marked success."

GENERAL STEWART VAN VLIET, U. S. A., urbane and genial as ever, registered at the Glenham Hotel, New York City, on Wednesday.

CAPTAIN BALLANCE, one of the many candidates for the position of Judge-Advocate, was in Washington during the past week. He left on Wednesday night to rejoin his station.

LIEUTENANTS W. N. P. DARROW and T. B. Mott, of the Artillery, stationed at Fort Monroe, came to New York this week to attend the marriage of Miss Schofield, to their classmate, Lieut. Andrews.

The proceedings in the Court-martial case of Lieut.-Colonel G. A. Forsyth, 4th Cav., have finally reached the reviewing authorities at Washington, which fact indicates the nature of his sentence.

The following Army officers are registered at the War Department this week: 1st Lt. Chas. M. Gandy, Med. Dept.; 1st Lt. J. L. Wilson, 4th Art.; 1st Lt. L. H. Walker, 4th Art.; 1st Lt. W. C. Buttler, 3d Inf.; Col. Fitz John Porter, retired; Maj. John A. Kress, O. D.; Capt. J. P. Story, 4th Art.; Lt.-Col. J. J. Dana, retired; Capt. F. B. Hamilton, 2d Art.

The following Army and Navy officers registered at the Ebbitt during the week ending Sept. 27: 2d Lt. W. F. Littlebrant, 10th Inf.; Lotus Niles, 2d Art.; A. H. Brown, 4th Inf.; Maj. John A. Kress, Ord. Dept.; Col. Daniel McClure, Pay Dept.; Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherard, Ensign John A. Bell, Naval Cadets John P. J. Ryan and W. H. Buck.

In a letter to Edwin Gomez, the inventor of the fuse which bears his name, Gen. B. F. Butler said, March 23, 1882: "I take leave to say that your fuse to my certain knowledge was a very excellent thing, and would to God that the cowardly naval officers had used it as they were directed to do on the powder boat at Fort Fisher, instead of leaving it hanging up in the cabin."

No decision has yet been reached by the Adjutant General of the Army in regard to the selection of a successor to Col. Vincent at St. Paul. It is not unlikely that several changes in the stations of Assistant Adjutant Generals will be found necessary to fill this vacancy. The rumor is that at least three assistants—Majs. Sheridan, Ward and Schwan—will be relieved from Washington within the next few months.

One of General Sheridan's personal friends, J. W. Doane, a banker of Chicago, stated in an interview that his estate would amount to \$200,000, and possibly reach \$250,000. Under the advice of Doane, Potter, Palmer and other friends, he made fortunate investments in Chicago real estate. One of the executors of Gen. Sheridan's estate informs a correspondent of the World, however, that Mrs. Sheridan's total income is less than \$1,000 a year and that she has no ready money.

CARPENTER PETER T. WARD, U. S. Navy, sailed for Bremen on the *Fulda* Sept. 22.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER J. H. DAYTON, U. S. N., is at his home, at South Bend, Indiana.

REAR ADMIRAL W. E. LE ROY, U. S. N., registered at the Victoria Hotel, New York City, on Tuesday.

LIEUTENANT W. C. COWLES, commanding the steamer *Despatch*, is in Washington on official business.

COMMODORE W. K. MAYO, U. S. N., registered at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York City, early in the week.

DURING the absence of Secretary Whitney, Commodore Harmony has been acting Secretary of the Navy.

REAR ADMIRAL C. STEEDMAN, U. S. N., registered at the New York Hotel, New York City, early in the week.

CHIEF ENGINEER E. D. ROBBIE, U. S. N., and family, have returned to Norfolk, Va., from a month's vacation.

CAPTAIN J. A. HOWELL, U. S. N., and family have taken house No. 1579 Rhode Island avenue, in Washington, for the winter.

CAPTAIN GEORGE C. REMEY, U. S. N., and family returned to the Norfolk Navy-yard on Tuesday from a month's visit North.

ADMIRAL ALMY, U. S. N., and family have returned to Washington from Richfield Springs, N. Y., and are occupying their house on Vermont avenue.

MRS. HARMONY, wife of Commo. Harmony, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, has gone to Garrison's on the Hudson to visit friends.

The nomination of Comdr. W. S. Schley to be Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, was confirmed by the Senate Sept. 25.

COMMODORE JOHN G. WALKER, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, returned on Saturday from his well earned vacation, spent near Porto mouth, N. H.

ADMIRAL PORTER, in his seventy-seventh year, preserves his health by eating simple food, rarely drinking tea and coffee, smoking in moderation, and keeping pleasantly busy.

MR. J. T. DENNIS, for many years chief clerk of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Navy Department, has been appointed ship's writer on the receiving-ship *Dale* at the Washington Yard.

COMMANDER FREDERICK RODGERS, U. S. N., Inspector for the Third District, has forwarded for the consideration of U. S. District Attorney Walker opinions of navigators for and against the Brooklyn Bridge lights.

CHAPLAIN D. H. TRIBOU, U. S. Navy, arrived in New York from England on Monday.

COMMODORE SIGARD, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, has returned from his vacation.

MAJ. A. S. NICHOLSON, adjutant and inspector U. S. Marine Corps, inspected the Marine Battalion at the Norfolk Navy-yard on Wednesday.

ADMIRAL W. W. QUEEN, U. S. N., and wife arrived in Washington on Friday from their summer jaunt to the various Southern watering places, and are settled for the season in their beautiful home on Connecticut avenue.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL REMEY, of the Navy, has returned from his vacation and is at his desk in the Department busily engaged in supervising a large amount of important business which accumulated during his absence.

CAPTAIN RICHARD RUSH, U. S. N., is pleasantly established at the Alta, says the *Cincinnati Gazette*. Mrs. Rush arrived from Washington, Sept. 22, and will spend a week or two with her distinguished husband and commanding officer.

ORDERS have been sent to the commandant of the Navy-yard, New York, to go ahead with the repairs necessary for the *Galena* and *Yantic*. It is estimated that at least \$25,000 will be expended on the *Galena*, and about \$5,000 on the *Yantic*.

The Naval Examining Board, of which Commo. Weaver is President, and Capt. R. R. Wallace and Comdr. Silas Terry members, will meet at the Navy Department next Wednesday, when the case of Lt. Mason A. Shufeldt for promotion will be taken up.

The following officers have registered at the Navy Department during the week ending Sept. 27: Commodore J. H. Gillis, Lts. W. S. Cowles, Chas. R. Miles, Chas. E. Colahan, Chas. A. Adams, Civil Engr. Peter C. Asserson, Lt. Comdr. Wm. W. Mead and Ensign John Hood.

COMMODORE J. H. GILLIS, U. S. N., sailed from Newport News, Va., on Tuesday for Rio de Janeiro, where, upon arrival, he will assume command of the South Atlantic Station, as the relief of Rear Admiral D. S. Braine. His personal staff, Lieuts. W. M. Irwin and W. C. Strong, accompanied him.

The principal incident of last week at Lenox, Mass., was the archery and lawn party given by Mrs. W. C. Whitney on Wednesday. There were over 200 guests present. The contestants for the prize in archery were Mrs. Johnson, Miss Sands, Miss Mackay and Miss Trevor. Mrs. Johnson won the first prize, Miss Sands the second, Miss Turnure the third and Miss Trevor the fourth.

SURGEON J. W. ROSS and Asst. Surg. Wm. Martin, U. S. N., have written to Surg.-Gen. Browne offering their services for any duty in the section of country infested by yellow fever that may be required of them. Surg. Ross will be placed in charge of the Government service at Fernandina, Fla., and Asst. Surg. Martin will act as an assistant to Surgeon General Hamilton in Washington for the present.

SECRETARY WHITNEY was a visitor at the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Tuesday, on a tour of inspection. When the Secretary arrived he was met by Admiral Gherard and William A. Purey and conducted around the yard by them. The party went aboard the *Boston*, the *Galena*, and the *Chicago*. The Secretary spent some time on the new dry dock. Shortly after 12 o'clock he boarded the tug *Nina* and was brought to this city.

ADMIRAL PORTER, in reply to some questions about newspapers and newspaper management from the *Boston Globe*, writes to that paper as follows: "Every editor should fearlessly speak the truth and shame the devil, even if he has to keep a shotgun at his side to prevent intrusion on his privacy." Admiral Porter doesn't know what he is talking about. The editor who relies on such a bungling thing as a shotgun to pull when a tough inquires, "I say, did you write that funny business?" will have to cover his face with beefsteak for many days thereafter. A self-cocking revolver or a long-reaching bowie-knife is the thing for toughs. Admiral, though a shotgun may do for pigeons on the wing.—*S. F. News-Letter*.

The wedding of Lieut. Charles M. McCartney, U. S. N., on duty in the Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, and Miss Edith Cragin, took place last Wednesday evening at the residence of the bride in West Washington. The bride wore a magnificent gown of white brocade, a gift of the groom, and brought by him from China, where he made his last cruise. His best man was Lieut. Gleaves, U. S. N., and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. R. Stewart. The house was filled with the friends of the young couple, and among the Navy people were noticed Lieut. and Mrs. Dyer, Lieut. and Mrs. Moore, Lieuts. Schuetze, Laird, Rush, and Fletcher; Asst. Enzs. Talcott and Weaver. After a short reception Lieut. and Mrs. McCartney left for New York on a two weeks' trip, and upon their return will reside in the old family mansion on Dunbarton street. They received a number of beautiful wedding presents from the shipmates of "Little Mac" and others, all of whom wish to him and his bonny bride one continued and uninterrupted life of happiness.

In the early part of September, at the request of the Hydrographer, the Acting Secretary of the Navy, Commo. Harmony, detailed Mr. Everett Hayden, who volunteered for the purpose, to go to the West Indies to make a study of West Indian hurricanes, the laws governing which can be discovered only by most exhaustive and intelligent investigation. Mr. Hayden is well equipped for this special work, being an enthusiast in the study of the science of Marine Meteorology. Well provided with letters from the State Department he sailed from New York on Sept. 5, and upon his arrival in Havana called upon the Rdo. Padre Benito Vines, S. J., of the observatory of the Real Colegio de Belen, who is a celebrated meteorologist and who is at present considered the highest authority on West Indian hurricanes in the world. Mr. Vines has given every aid in his power to Mr. Hayden, and from the joint labors of the two in the very home of hurricanes, results of the highest interest and value to scientists, seamen, and the world in general may be expected.

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEON F. V. GREENE, U. S. Navy, retired, has returned to his residence at 39 S. 19th Street, Philadelphia, from a sojourn at Spring Lake.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Stuart W. Cramer, late U. S. N., to Miss Bertha H. Berry, of Portland, Me. Mr. Cramer is a member of the last graduating class at the Naval Academy, '82; and Miss Berry is a sister of Mr. John Berry, class of '86.

It will soon be possible for the Navy Department to comply with the many requests for copies of Lieut. C. C. Rogers' report on the Panama Canal, the Senate having this week passed the House resolution authorizing the printing of 3,000 additional copies of this much sought for document.

P. A. PAYMASTER JAMES E. CANN, U. S. N., was in Washington during the latter part of last week having run over from his farm near Harrisburg, Pa., for a few days. He is now on leave of absence from his station, Key West, Fla., but will leave about Oct. 3 for that post.

A NAVAL EXAMINING BOARD will meet at the Navy Department on October 2, for the examination of Paymaster George A. Lyon for promotion. The Board will be composed of Pay Director Thos. H. Looker, President, Pay Director Richd. Washington and Pay Inspector Arthur J. Pritchard, members. Paymaster L. A. Frailey will act as Recorder.

An important change in the personnel of the naval Bureau of Steam Engineering will take place Oct. 1 next. Chief Engineer Wm. H. Harris will on that date be relieved as detail officer by Chief Engineer N. P. Towne, now on temporary duty at the New York Navy-yard. After a brief period of waiting orders Mr. Harris will receive orders for a tour of sea duty, probably as chief engineer of the *Vandalia*.

The nomination of the five assistant naval constructors sent to the Senate last week for promotion to the grade of constructors contained a qualifying clause, "subject to physical examination." It is thought by many that this will act as a bar to the advancement of at least two of them, Richd. Gatewood and F. R. Boiles, both excellent officers, as they have been on the sick list for some months past and are now in very delicate health.

The Senate Naval Committee on Wednesday made a favorable report on the bill authorizing the President to issue a commission as rear admiral to Philip C. Johnson, to be dated Jan. 25, 1887, and to deliver the same to his widow. Mr. Chandler, who reported the bill and endeavored to have it considered at once, explained that Commo. Johnson became entitled to his promotion when on his death bed, and that his widow, as a matter of family pride for herself and children, desired to have the parchment commission, which would not involve in any way any expenditure of money. Mr. Edmunds questioned the power of the Senate to pass such a bill, and Mr. Cockrell objected to its present consideration. It, therefore, took its regular place on the calendar.

The line of defence in the case of Lieutenant Houston at Newport was that the examination papers in the possession of Lieutenant Houston were those issued to all the officers at the torpedo school. The charges that he had improperly procured the questions to be asked at the examination were ascribed to an unfortunate after-dinner talk, which grew as it was repeated from mouth to mouth. Ensign Francis R. Wall, who was charged with the same offence, tendered his resignation to the Department and it was accepted about the time the court was ordered on Lieut. Houston. The impression at that time was that rather than face a Court-martial Ensign Wall resigned. He has now written a letter to the Secretary of the Navy demanding an investigation. Since his resignation from the Service Mr. Wall has been engaged in business pursuits in Washington Territory, and these reports, which have just reached him there, are, on claims, damaging to his future prospects, and on that account he demands justice. In his own testimony, Lieutenant Houston admitted taking the examination papers, and in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy he makes the same statement. The papers in the case are now in Judge-Advocate General Remy's hands, and will be submitted to Secretary Whitney upon his return to the Department. It appears that the only connection Wall had with the affair was developed in the testimony of Lieutenant Houston, who casually mentioned his name in that regard. In a private letter, Mr. Wall, who is now a lawyer expressed the hope that he be allowed to withdraw his resignation, but this is out of the question, as one of the naval cadets has already been nominated to fill the vacancy caused by his resignation. Upon the return of Secretary Whitney to Washington, and after an examination of the testimony in the case, he will probably address a letter to Mr. Wall, completely exonerating him from any complicity in the matter and allowing him to publish them in the public press. This seems to be about the easiest solution of the matter.

GENERAL FRANCOIS ACHILLE BAZAINE, ex-Marshal of France, died at Madrid, Sept. 23, of heart disease. He was born Feb. 13, 1811, completed his military studies at the Ecole Polytechnique in 1831, and entered the army and rose to the rank of Marshal in 1864. In 1862 he accepted a command in the expedition to Mexico, and in 1863 succeeded Marshal Forey in command of the expedition. On his return to France he was appointed to the command of the Third Army Corps, and in 1869 was made commander-in-chief of the Imperial Guard. During the Franco-German war Bazaime lost the reputation of having previously won by his inglorious surrender of Metz, to which place he retired after the surrender of Sedan. He was tried by court-martial, surrendered by the Duke d'Aumale. The charges were incapacity in allowing himself to be blockaded by a force but little superior, and treason to the Government of National Defence. The trial began on Oct. 6 and ended on Dec. 10, 1873, in a verdict of guilty on the charge of incapacity. He was condemned to degradation and death, but this sentence was commuted by Marshal MacMahon to 20 years' imprisonment. He was confined on Isle Santa Marguerite, from which he escaped Aug. 9, 1884. From that time till his death he resided most of his time in Madrid.



ORDNANCE NOTES.

The *United Service Gazette* says: "Austria has not half finished the arming of her Galician frontier, and the suspension of the manufacture of her Mannlicher repeating rifles—it now turns out that this once much-vaunted weapon is practically useless—has completely upset the equilibrium of the Emperor and the Archdukes. It may be remembered that the Mannlicher was chosen by the late Minister of War, Gen. von Bylandt, who was driven to the verge of imbecility by the attacks made upon him in consequence of his selection."

Col. Slade, vice president of the English Small Arms Committee, has just published an extended report on magazine rifles and reduced calibres, which supplements the interesting paper of Sir Henry Halford, parts of which the *JOURNAL* printed some months since, and conclusively announces the adoption of the Lee magazine rifle for the British Service. The work of the Small Arms Committee has been a long and patient one. Three years ago its decision in favor of a repeating arm instead of the single shooter settled a discussion commenced in 1877. Of the large number of inventions submitted for trial at this date all but three, the Lee, the Burton-Lee and the Owen Jones, had been rejected as unsatisfactory. Lee and Burton, though both natives of Scotland, had originated and perfected their inventions in the United States, the latter having produced the Ward-Burton bolt rifle, in the development of which Gen. Ward is said to have invested over \$400,000, in return for which three or four hand-made models were the results of several years of acquaintance with Army boards and officials in the United States and abroad. Owen Jones, as did Snider, inventor of the first English breech-loader, before him, went to England from Philadelphia, and sold to the Government a revolver. The Owen Jones magazine rifle fell out of the competition in the autumn of 1886. The Lee, which the Committee had thrown aside meanwhile on account of an objection to the detachable character of its magazine, was again taken up, a very simple change—which should easily have been thought of before—effected, that made the magazine a permanent fixture, and the question resolved itself into a practical trial of two models, Lee and Burton-Lee, 300 stand of each having been made and issued to the Army and Navy for that purpose. The result was a very general verdict in favor of the Lee and in condemnation of its competitor. This—coming about September of last year—decided the contest so far as to the system to be adopted; but a further delay in promulgating the action of the Committee was caused by the question of reduced calibre. A previous Committee had gone so far in that direction as to change the .45 of the Martini-Henry to .40 in the Enfield-Martini, but the latter model proved a failure, and while it was being so proven continental experts were experimenting with calibres as low as .20. After extended trials of the Swiss Rubin of .25 in calibre the Committee settled upon .303 as the best all round degree in its opinion. In September six rifles, embodying all suggestions as to changes, of .303 cal. were made. Trials conducted were satisfactory to the extent of boiling down the various suggestions and evolving the pattern model with side arm, which were submitted and recommended for a second trial by troops, to which 350 rifles and 50 carbines were issued.

The following, a portion of which we have previously printed, are the formulae of the new arm, side arm and cartridge: Calibre, 0.303 in.; rifling, "Metford," 1 turn in 10; number of grooves, 7; weight of arm with magazine, oil bottle and jag, 9 lbs. 2½ oz.; magazine, detachable, holding 8 cartridges; length of bayonet, 12 in.; weight, 1 lb.; explosive, 70 grains of compressed black powder; projectile, copper cased, weight, 217 grains; weight of 100 rounds of ammunition, 6 lbs. 4 oz. We doubt if the metal covering the bullet is finally decided upon and are quite sure that the powder is not. The Government has been for a year or more using the Rubin powder in shells made at Thun, in Switzerland, and these cartridges will continue to be used for trial and practice. The powder is not altogether satisfactory and the shells have to be reinforced at the base to avoid blowing out the cap, which makes them more expensive. That the Committee has struck an obstacle to progress in the matter of ammunition, is certain. But a few days since the annual meeting of the Birmingham Small Arms Co. was held, a report was read showing a year's profit of \$225,000, and a resolution was adopted that a dividend of 20 percent. be declared. The chairman then said that the pattern of the new rifle for the Service had been furnished them by the Government with instructions to expedite preparations to make it on a large scale. "They might dismiss from their minds a great deal that they had read in the newspapers in condemnation of the new gun. It was not given to the company as a perfectly complete gun, inasmuch as the question of the ammunition was still unsettled, but as far as the gun was concerned that only affected the chamber and therefore would not make any material change in the pattern; but until the question was settled they would not be able to commence the manufacture of the arm." That there is also a practical error in the conclusion of the Committee on Small Arms as to the relative weights of powder and ball is evident from the remarks of the District Inspector of Musketry, which we published in this department last week. Major Meehan reports that at Aldershot in the competition with the Maxim gun, "at the 1,900 yards the bullets from the rifle fell with little energy as compared with those from the gun (M. H. ammunition), the wind carried whole volleys clear of the position," etc. It seems thus that notwithstanding the great muzzle velocities of the Rubin compressed powder, the .45 cal. Martini Henry cartridges would have been much more effective at the great firing distance of 1,900 yards than the new .30 cal. So far as to the weight of their projectile the English Committee might better have followed the precedent of the Austrians and French, who with about the same quantity of explosive use a projectile weighing over 240 grains. The powder used in the English cartridge is not a perfectly compressed powder, nor can it be as it is originally constituted. Its results, so far as low recoil and fair initial velocity are concerned, approximate to those of really compressed powder; but they do not by any means

fully realize the degree of excellence which the genuine article has very quietly but very certainly attained in this country.

It is reported that Krupp is about to erect a large gun factory in Russia, Odessa being the spot selected. Experts from Essen have examined the site proposed, and the negotiations for the purchase of land, etc., are said to be in a fair way to a satisfactory conclusion.

The 36-pounder quick-firing Armstrong gun has passed through all the official trials and been found "fit for the service." It has a calibre of 4½ in., and can discharge 11 projectiles in a minute, each capable of penetrating six inches of wrought iron armor plating at 1,000 yards range. The steel shells will be filled with special gunpowder of great explosive force, and will burst on impact.

Experiments with a pneumatic dynamite gun of German design were recently carried out at Kiel. The gun, which has a calibre of 12 inch and is 75 ft. long, was fired at an old hulk 2,111 yards from the muzzle. Three blank shells were fired first to get the range, and afterwards two charged shells, containing 596 lb. of nitro-gelatin. These latter shells completely destroyed the vessel, breaking it in two.

President Carnot, before his late journey to Upper Savoy, officially inspected the military school of St. Cyr, and the pupils, according to his request, were directed to test the rapidity of fire between the modified Gras and the regulation Lebel rifles. In the space of 30 seconds the competitors provided with the new pattern firearm had discharged 150 cartridges more than the Gras section, both the parties numbering 50 barrels each. With the magazines in action for continued fire, it was found that the Lebel could deliver double the number of shots to the Gras for an equal lapse of time. The whole of the German Army is now armed with the magazine rifle, and commentators have observed that the advent of some marked advance in war equipment in the German Army has always been followed by war.

In his address before the British Association, Sir Fredk. Bramwell described the process of oil hardening by immersing a gun perpendicularly into a well some sixty feet deep full of oil, the oil in this well being kept in a state of change by the running into it at the bottom of cold oil conveyed by a pipe proceeding from an elevated oil tank. He refers to the injurious internal strains resulting from this process and speaks of getting rid of these strains by annealing, a process requiring to be conducted with great care, so as not to prejudice the effects of the oil hardening. But, he adds, "take the case of a hardened steel projectile, hardened so that it will penetrate the steel face of compound armor. In that case annealing cannot be resorted to, for the extreme hardness of the projectile must not be in the least impaired. The internal strains in these projectiles are so very grave that for months after they are made there is no security that they will not spontaneously fracture. I have here the point of an 8-inch projectile, which projectile weighs 210 pounds. This, with others, was received from the makers as long ago as March of this year, and remained as apparently perfect and sound projectile until about the middle of August—some five months after delivery, and of course a somewhat longer time since manufacture—and between August 6 and 8 this piece which I hold in my hand, measuring 3½ inches by 3½ inches, spontaneously flew off from the rest of the projectile, and has done so upon a surface of separation which, whether having regard to its beautiful regularity or to the conclusions to be drawn from it as to the nature of the strains existing, is of the very highest scientific interest. Many other cases of self-rupture of similar projectiles have been recorded.

The experiments for the purpose of obtaining the best quality of brown powder for the new ten-inch gun still continue at the Naval Proving Grounds, Annapolis, Md. The Messrs. Dupont, who have the contract for furnishing the powder, have from time to time tried powder that they considered would meet the official requirements of the contract, but up to the present time have failed to develop any that would pass the necessary tests.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The Pennsylvania Commandery of the Military Order, which is the oldest in date, can now claim the lead in membership, the returns for July 31 showing its membership to be 663; that of New York, which has heretofore been ahead, being one less; Massachusetts follows next with 654; California and Ohio tie with 543; District of Columbia has 431, Illinois 316, Minnesota 213, Missouri 191, Kansas 188, Michigan 168, Iowa 82, Maine 78, Oregon 70, and Colorado 61. The total for the United States is 5,194.

The New York Commandery will meet at Delmonico's on Wednesday evening next, Oct. 3. The stated business will be the balloting for members and installing the following officers elected May 2, 1888: Commander, Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A.; senior vice-commander, Bvt. Lieut. Col. Wm. C. Church, U. S. V.; junior vice-commander, Capt. Gilbert C. Witte, U. S. N.; recorder, Lieut. Loyall Farragut, late U. S. A.; registrar, Capt. Wm. H. Jewell, U. S. V.; treasurer, Paymr. Geo. De Forest Barton, late U. S. N.; chancellor, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Christian T. Christensen, U. S. V.; chaplain, Rev. Edward Anderson, colonel, U. S. V.; council—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Wager Swaine, U. S. A.; retired; Bvt. Brig. Gen. Charles A. Carleton, U. S. V.; Lieut. Comdr. Jos. Marston, U. S. N.; Bvt. Lieut. Col. Edward Haight, late U. S. A.; and Capt. Geo. M. Hard, U. S. V.

COURTS-MARTIAL CASES.

Gen. Ruger, in disposing of a recent case, says: "The sentence of dishonorable discharge for continuous bad conduct, unaccompanied by other punishment, does not, it is believed, in general, accord with good policy."

Candidates for admission to West Point in June next have been designated as follows: Albert Laws, Salisbury, Md. Pegram Whitworth, Greenwood, Ia. Edward E. Hartwick, Grayling, Mich. Wilfred Hamilton Manwarren (Alt.), Grayling, Mich. William H. Cochran (Alt.), Shawano, Wis. Ira McDonald, Butler, Mo. Claude S. Arnold (Alt.), Harrisonville, Mo.

THE ARMY.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS, Sept. 18, 1888.

Subsistence Department.

Lieut. Col. Amos Beckwith, assistant commissary general, to be assistant commissary-general with the rank of colonel. Major Michael H. Morgan, commissary of subsistence, to be assistant commissary general with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Capt. Samuel T. Cushing, commissary of subsistence, to be commissary of subsistence with the rank of major.

Inspector-General's Department.

Lieut. Col. Robert P. Hughes, inspector general, to be inspector general with the rank of colonel. Major George H. Burton, inspector general, to be inspector general with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

ARMY NOMINATIONS, Sept. 21, 1888.

Inspector General's Department.

Capt. Henry W. Lawton, 4th Cav., to be Inspector General with the rank of Major, Sept. 17, vice Burton, promoted.

G. O. 63, H. Q. A., Sept. 22, 1888.

The following joint resolution of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

Joint resolution to continue the provisions of a Joint Resolution entitled a "Joint Resolution to continue the provisions of a joint resolution entitled a 'Joint Resolution to provide temporarily for the expenditures of the Government.'"

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of a joint resolution entitled a "Joint Resolution to continue the provisions of a Joint Resolution entitled a 'Joint Resolution to provide temporarily for the expenditures of the Government,' approved Sept. 1, 1888, be and the same are hereby extended and continued in full force and effect to and including the 25th day of September, 1888.

Approved September 15, 1888.

By command of Major General Schofield:  
R. C. DRUM, Adjutant General.

G. O. 69, H. Q. A., Sept. 24, 1888.

The following order from the War Dept. is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, September 20, 1888.

By authority of the President of the United States dated September 14, 1888, the following described tract of land in the State of California, now a public reservation by cession from Mexico under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, concluded February 2, 1848, is proclaimed a military reservation.

Commencing at a stone marked "U. S." on San Pedro Bay, and running south 79° 7' west 20.94 chains to a stone marked "U. S." thence north 19° 22' west 4.87 chains to a point 18.29 chains due north from the intersection of sections 19 and 20 of township 5 south, range 13 west, and sections 24 and 25 of township 5 south, range 14 west, San Bernardino meridian; thence north 19° 22' west 15.82 chains to a stone post with illegible marks; thence north 70° 18' east 21.05 chains to the shore of San Pedro Bay; thence with the meanderings of the shore of San Pedro Bay to the place of beginning. Variation of the compass, 14° 30' east.

R. MACFARLY, Acting Secretary of War.

By command of Major General Schofield:  
R. C. DRUM, Adj. Gen.

G. O. 70, H. Q. A., Sept. 25, 1888.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, officers of the Army who are absent on leave from stations in sections of the country infected by the prevailing yellow fever epidemic, or from stations that cannot be reached without transit through infected localities, or who are under orders to join such stations, are authorized to delay starting to join their commands under their orders, or after the expiration of their leaves of absence, until the epidemic shall have subsided.

Officers taking advantage of the foregoing authority will report by letter to the Adjutant General of the Army for instructions.

By command of Major General Schofield:  
R. C. DRUM, Adj. Gen.

G. O. 72, H. Q. A., Sept. 27.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Vincent, assistant adjutant general, having reported to the Adjutant General of the Army, in compliance with paragraph 3, Special Orders, No. 206, Sept. 5, 1888, from this office, is assigned to duty at Headquarters of the Army, to date from Sept. 24, 1888.

By command of Major-General Schofield:  
R. C. DRUM, Adj. Gen.

G. O. 12, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, Sept. 11, 1888.

The allotments for Barracks and Quarters, for the current fiscal year, will be applied to the specific purposes for which made, and none other; they will not, in any case, be exceeded.

The expenditures, as made, will be duly recorded, in detail, at the respective posts; and, at the end of the fiscal year, reports will be rendered, promptly, to these headquarters, with view to their transmittal to division headquarters, showing how the funds have been expended and the work accomplished.

The expenditures for repairs will, in the first instance, be confined strictly to the objects and buildings specified in the revised estimates, as approved by the Department Commander. If, after such repairs have been made and provided for, there be funds still available from the allotment for repairs, said funds will be expended in repairs deemed of next importance, relative to necessity, at the respective posts whereat the savings accrue.

By command of Brigadier General Ruger:  
R. F. BATES, A. D. C.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

So much of S. O. 136, as relates to Lieut. Col. Edward M. Heyl, Inspr. Gen., is suspended until further orders (S. O., Sept. 24, H. Q. A.)

The operation of so much of S. O. Order 136, July 10, from H. Q. A., as relates to Lieut. Col. Oliver D. Greene, A. G., is suspended until Nov. 1 (S. O., Sept. 26, H. Q. A.)



**Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.**

Post Q. M. Sergt. Charles Clark, Fort Riley, will be discharged the service of the U. S. (S. O., Sept. 22, H. Q. A.)

Major A. S. Kimball, Chief Q. M., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report to the C. Q. M. of the Div. Pacific on business connected with the Q. M. Dept. (S. O. 106, Sept. 13, D. Ariz.)

Major J. G. C. Lee, Chief Q. M., will proceed on public business to Fort Klamath, Ore. (S. O. 109, Sept. 14, D. Columbia.)

Commissary Sergt. John Dallaghan, of Fort Warren, has qualified as a sharpshooter.

Capt. Charles A. Woodruff, Chief C. of S., will proceed on public business to Portland, Ore., and return (S. O. 107, Sept. 10, D. Columbia.)

**Pay Department.**

The troops at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and Riley and Hays, Kansas, will be mustered for pay on Sept. 30, and monthly thereafter (S. O. 120, Sept. 21, Dept. Missouri.)

The troops in Div. Atlantic, will be paid on muster for September 30, as follows: Col. Rodney Smith, Asst. Paymr., Governor's Island and David's Island. Major Albert S. Towar, Paymr., Fort Wayne, Mich. Major Culver C. Sniffen, Paymr., Forts Wood, Wadsworth, and Hamilton, and West Point. Major George W. Baird, Paymr., Fort Warren and Watertown Arsenal. Major Francis S. Dodge, Paymaster, Willet's Point, Fort Schuyler and Columbus, and Sandy Hook. Major John S. Witcher, Paymr., Newport Barracks, Ky. (S. O. 202, Sept. 26, Div. Atlantic.)

**Medical Department.**

Capt. Washington Matthews, asst. surg., is detailed as a member of the Army medical examining board appointed to meet in New York City Oct. 1, vice Maj. Geo. M. Sternberg, surgeon, hereby relieved from his detail as a member of the board (S. O., Sept. 26, H. Q. A.)

Leave to include May 31, 1889, is granted Captain George F. Wilson, asst. surg., and his resignation has been accepted by the President, to take effect May 31, 1889 (S. O., Sept. 25, H. Q. A.)

Asst. Surg. W. B. Davis, U. S. A., of Fort Porter, has qualified as a sharpshooter.

Leave for six months, on surgeon's certificate, is granted Capt. Ezra Woodruff, asst. surg. (S. O., Sept. 25, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major Robert H. White, surgeon, Fort Myer (S. O. 199, Sept. 22, Div. Atlantic.)

The leave for seven days granted Capt. Wm. C. Gorgas, asst. surg., Camp Monte Sano, is extended one day (S. O. 203, Sept. 24, Div. Atlantic.)

Capt. Marshall W. Wood, asst. surg., is detailed additional member of the G. C. M., at Fort Randall (S. O. 89, Sept. 13, D. Dak.)

A. A. Surg. H. M. Deebie will return from Fort Meade to his proper station, Fort Yates (S. O. 89, Sept. 13, D. Dak.)

The contract of A. A. Surg. E. I. Pring, Fort Union, is annulled (S. O. 106, Sept. 13, D. Ariz.)

By direction of the President, Major George M. Sternberg, surg., will proceed to Decatur, Ala., and to such other points in the infected districts of the Southern States as he may deem necessary to continue his scientific investigations of yellow fever (S. O., Sept. 26, H. Q. A.)

Hospl. Steward Herman Miller is transferred from Fort Thomas to Fort Wingate (S. O., Sept. 20, H. Q. A.)

**Engineers and Ordnance Departments.**

Leave for one month, commencing about Oct. 1, is granted Lieut. Col. Charles R. Suter, C. E. (S. O. 47, Sept. 21, C. E.)

1st Lieut. Hiram M. Chittenden, C. E., is relieved from duty at the H. Q., Dept. of the Platte, and will report to the president of the Missouri River Commission, at St. Louis, for duty under the orders of the commission (S. O., Sept. 25, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. Adolph Bauer, Co. A, Battalion of Engrs., Willet's Point, will be discharged the service of the U. S. (S. O., Sept. 22, H. Q. A.)

Capt. J. Pittman, Chief Ord. Officer, D. Dakota, will proceed from Fort Lincoln Ord. Depot to dept. headquarters, on official business (S. O. 89, Sept. 13, D. Dakota.)

1st Lieut. Wm. B. Gordon, Ord. Dept., will proceed to Troy, N. Y., and take station at that place on Sept. 28, reporting to the C. O. of Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy for assignment to duty at that post (S. O., Sept. 26, H. Q. A.)

A furlough from Oct. 1 to 31, inclusive, is granted Ord. Sergt. John McManus, Fort Scammel, Me. (S. O. 200, Sept. 24, Div. Atlantic.)

**Chaplains.**

Chaplain J. B. McClery is relieved as a member of the G. C. M., convened by S. O. 109 (S. O. 120, Sept. 21, Dept. Mo.)

**Signal Corps.**

Corpl. Samuel L. Doshier is relieved from temporary duty at Gay Head, Mass., and will proceed to Grand Haven, Mich., and assume charge of that station (S. O. 86, Sept. 19, Sig. office.)

Sergt. Joseph E. Mueller is relieved from duty at Grand Haven, Mich., and will proceed to Moorhead, Minn., and assume charge of that station (S. O. 84, Sept. 18, Sig. office.)

Sergt. Joseph E. Lanouette will proceed to Fort Grant, Ariz., and assume charge of that station. Sergt. George H. Wilson, Ft. Klamath, will proceed to Ashland, Ore., and assume charge of that station (S. O. 87, Sept. 22, Sig. office.)

Sergt. Charles L. Bozell will proceed from Cairo to Newport Barracks, Ky., in time for discharge and re-enlistment (S. O. 87, Sept. 22, Sig. office.)

**THE LINE.**

**Changes of Stations of Troops and Field Officers.** Ordered, as reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Sept. 22, 1888:

**TROOPS.**

Troop G, 2d Cav., to Fort Bidwell, Cal.  
Troop M, 2d Cav., to Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.  
Co. B, 24th Inf., to Fort Grant, Ariz.  
Bats. K and M, 2d Art., to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

**1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.**

Hdgrs., B. D. E. G., and K. Ft. Casler, Mont.; A and I, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; J, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, F., and H, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

2d Lieut. Daniel L. Tate is relieved as a member and appointed J.-A. of the G. C.-M. instituted by S. O. 63 (S. O. 90, Sept. 17, D. Dak.)

**2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweetzer.**

Hdgrs., B. E. F. I., and M, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and G, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Sherman, Idaho.

Col. Nelson B. Sweetzer will inspect subsistence stores at Fort Walla Walla, for which 1st Lieut. Frederick W. Kingsbury, A. C. S., is accountable (S. O. 109, Sept. 14, D. Columbia.)

Troop G is relieved from duty at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., and will march to Fort Bidwell, Cal., and take station. Troop M, on arrival of Troop G at Fort Bidwell, will march to Fort Walla Walla, W. T., and take station (S. O. 51, Sept. 14, Div. P.)

Leave for two months, on surgeon's certificate, is granted Major David S. Gordon (S. O. 52, Sept. 17, Div. Pacific.)

**4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.**

Hdgrs., D, F. H. I., and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A, E., and L, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C and G, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.

1st Lieut. W. E. Wilder is relieved from further duty in connection with the inspection and purchase of cavalry horses, and will proceed hence to Fort Bowie, A. T., and join his troop (S. O. 107, Sept. 15, D. Ariz.)

Capt. W. A. Thompson is hereby designated as inspector to examine and pass upon the cavalry horses to be delivered at Los Angeles, Cal., by Arnold and Turman (S. O. 107, Sept. 15, D. Ariz.)

The C. O. Fort Myer, Va., is authorized to issue a furlough for one month to 1st Sergt. Joseph Sudsburger, Troop B (S. O. 200, Sept. 24, Div. A.)

**5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.**

Hdgrs., B, C, G., and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; E and H, Ft. Elliott, Mex.; D and L, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A, F., and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

At the request of the Colonel of his regiment, Capt. J. B. Babcock, Fort Leavenworth, will proceed to the camp of instruction of the 5th Cavalry near Guthrie Station, I. T., and report to Col. J. F. Wade for duty (S. O. 119, Sept. 17, Dept. M.)

On his own application, 2d Lieut. John T. Haines is transferred from Troop D to Troop M (S. O., Sept. 25, H. Q. A.)

**6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.**

Hdgrs., A, C, H. I., and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; G, Ft. Union, N. M.

1st Lieut. George H. Sands will repair to Jefferson Barracks and report for duty at the Cavalry Depot (S. O., Sept. 22, H. Q. A.)

**7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.**

Hdgrs., A, B, C, D, G, I, L, and M, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, H, and K, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Albert J. Russell is extended one month (S. O., Sept. 24, H. Q. A.)

**8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.**

Hdgrs., A, B, C, D, J, and M, Ft. Meade, D. T.; H and I, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; E and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; F and G, Ft. Yates, D. T.

A furlough for six months is granted Sergt. John H. Grubb, Troop K (S. O. 100, Sept. 24, Div. M.)

Senior Vet. Surg. R. B. Corcoran, Fort Meade, will proceed to Fort Keogh, M. T., and report for duty (S. O. 90, Sept. 17, D. Dak.)

Recruit "Colonel Shields" has been assigned to Troop D, 8th Cav., at Fort Meade, by S. O. 90, Sept. 17, D. Dak.

**9th Cavalry, Colonel Nathan W. Osborne.**

Hdgrs., B, F, I., and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; L and M, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; E, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and M, Ft. Du Chene, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

2d Lieut. James W. Benton is detailed for recruiting service at Fort McKinney, in place of 1st Lieut. John H. Gardner, relieved (S. O. 84, Sept. 17, D. Platte.)

**10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.**  
Hdgrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; C, E, G., and K, Ft. Grant, A. T.; F and H, San Carlos, A. T.; A and B, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I, Ft. Verde, A. T.; D, L., and M, Ft. Bayard, N. M.

The recruiting rendezvous at Fort Thomas is discontinued, and 1st Lieut. R. D. Read, Jr., is relieved from duty as recruiting officer (S. O. 106, Sept. 13, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. Wm. E. Shipp is detailed as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at San Carlos, A. T. (S. O. 107, Sept. 15, D. Ariz.)

**1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.**

Hdgrs., A, C, D, H, I, L, and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; E, Vancouver Bks., W. T.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

1st Lieut. John V. White will proceed to Benicia Barracks, Cal., on public business, and return to the Presidio of San Francisco (S. O. 61, Sept. 12, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Henry W. Hubbell will establish a recruiting rendezvous in Augusta, Ga. (S. O. 172, Sept. 17, Rec. Ser.)

On being relieved by Major Moale and Cos. C and E, 1st Inf., at Alcatraz Island, Cal., Major W. L. Haskin and Bats. B and G will take post at the Presidio of San Francisco (S. O. 82, Sept. 17, D. Cal.)

**2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.**

Hdgrs., B, H, G, and I, Huntsville, Ala.; A\* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; J, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.

Leave for two months, from Oct. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward E. Gayle (S. O., Sept. 24, H. Q. A.)

Major Charles B. Throckmorton and Bats. K and M, comprising the garrison of Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, will proceed by sea to New York Harbor, and upon arrival there will take post at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H. A small guard of enlisted men will be left at Jackson Barracks. Major John W. Williams, Surg., will accompany the troops to New York Harbor. Major Harvey E. Brown, Surg., will remain at Jackson Barracks (S. O. 202, Sept. 26, Div. A.)

**3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.**

Hdgrs., A, C, E, H, K., and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G., and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, San Antonio, Tex.

**\* Light battery.**

The journey performed between Aug. 10 and Sept. 14, by Major Wallace F. Randolph, Inspector of Rifle Practice, from Governor's Island to Fort Niagara, was necessary for the public service (S. O. 200, Sept. 24, Div. A.)

In order that the three batteries at Fort McHenry may have the benefit of rifle practice at the longer ranges, they will go to Washington Barracks, D. C., as follows: Bat. D, Oct. 1; Bat. G, Oct. 10; Bat. I, Oct. 21 (S. O. 202, Sept. 26, Div. A.)

The leave of 1st Lieut. C. G. Woodward, Fort McHenry, is extended fifteen days (S. O., Sept. 23, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Bat. E, Washington Barracks, will send to the National Armory, Springfield, Mass., for repairs, ten Springfield rifles, for which he is responsible (S. O. 203, Sept. 27, Div. Atl.)

**4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.**

Hdgrs., B, D, E, G., and I, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; L and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; H, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.

**\* Light battery.**

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Charles L. Phillips, Fort Monroe, is extended seven days (S. O. 200, Sept. 24, Div. A.)

The C. O. Bat. L, Fort Adams, will send to the National Armory, Springfield, Mass., for re-browning and repairs, eleven Springfield rifles (S. O. 203, Sept. 27, Div. Atl.)

The following qualified as sharpshooters during July: 1st Sergt. Raymond Beale, Corpl. Lewis Morris, Pts. Guy C. Alston, Thos. W. Doster, Michael Fitzpatrick, Willis S. Gibbs, Edward L. Smith, Dan. Sullivan, Bat. I; Capt. Geo. G. Greenough, 1st Sergt. Arthur B. Major, Sergt. John L. Sommers, Corpl. Murdock McDonald, Bat. K; Pts. Henry T. Dance, Charles Gaddess, Allan Gunn, Henry Wachsmann, Bat. M.

**5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.**

Hdgrs., E, F, I., and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C., and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

**\* Light battery.**

1st Lieut. Oliver E. Wood will report to the C. O. Fort Columbus for temporary duty with Bat. A (S. O. 199, Sept. 22, Div. A.)

Leave for twenty days, to commence on or about Sept. 20, is granted 2d Lieut. Avery D. Andrews, Fort Columbus (S. O. 199, Sept. 22, Div. A.)

Lieut.-Col. Richard Loder will inspect two horses at Fort Wadsworth, for which 1st Lieut. Garland N. Whistler, A. A. Q. M., is responsible (S. O. 203, Sept. 27, Div. Atl.)

**1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.**

Hdgrs., A, D, I, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; F and G, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and E, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. McDermitt, Nev.

On the arrival of the battalion from Santa Barbara at San Francisco, Major Edward Moale and Cos. C and E will take station at Alcatraz Island, Cal. (S. O. 62, Sept. 17, D. Cal.)

**3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.**

Hdgrs., A, D, E, H, and K, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; G, Ft. Stanton, D. T.; B, C, F., and I, Ft. Meade, D. T.

**4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.**

Hdgrs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A, B, F, I., and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Leave for four months, to take effect between Nov. 1 and 15, with permission to apply for one month extension, is granted Major Jacob F. Kent (S. O., Sept. 24, H. Q. A.)

**5th Infantry, Colonel Nathan W. Osborne.**

Hdgrs., B, and E, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Davis, Tex.; C and F, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; A and G, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Ft. Brown, Tex.; H, Ft. Hancock, Tex.

Leave for eight months, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect on or about Oct. 15, is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas M. Woodruff (S. O., Sept. 22, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. J. M. T. Partello, Corpl. H. C. Kelly, and Pvt. A. C. Shedd, Co. I, and 1st Lieut. W. H. C. Bowen, Co. K, have qualified as sharpshooters. Lieuts. Partello and Bowen also qualified as sharpshooters in 1884-85-86-87, and Corpl. Kelly and Pvt. Shedd in 1887.

**7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.**

Hdgrs., B, C, D, E, and F, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; A and H, Camp Pike, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; K, Ft. McKinnon, Wyo.

Leave for four months, to take effect on the return of his command to its proper station, is granted Lieut.-Col. Andrew S. Burt (S. O., Sept. 26, H. Q. A.)

**8th Infantry, Colonel Alfred L. Hough.**

Hdgrs., B, C, F, H., and I, Whipple Bks., A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A, Ft. Mojave, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; G, Ft. Bowie, A. T.; K, San Carlos, A. T.

Col. Alfred L. Hough, on the expiration of his present leave, will proceed to join his regiment at Whipple Barracks, Ariz. (S. O., Sept. 25, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Robert H. Anderson, Jr., is relieved as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at San Carlos, A. T. (S. O. 106, Sept. 15, D. Ariz.)

The leave of Capt. Alexander Morton has been extended two months (S. O., Sept. 27, H. Q. A.)

**10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.**

Hdgrs., C, F, H., and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lugo, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D, Ft. Marcy, N. M.; B, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

The recruiting rendezvous at Fort Selden is discontinued, and 1st Lieut. C. J. T. Clarke is relieved from duty as recruiting officer (S. O. 108, Sept. 13, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. John H. Shollenberger is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Missouri, and will join his company (C) at Fort Union, N. M. (S. O., Sept. 25, H. Q. A.)

**11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.**

Hdgrs., A, D, G, H., and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; B, Fort Wood, N. Y.; L, C. Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; F, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.

Leave for twenty days, to commence on or about Oct. 2, is granted 2d Lieut. Thomas J. Watkins, Fort Niagara (S. O. 201, Sept. 25, Div. A.)

2d Lieut. Charles W. Penrose, Madison Barracks will report to the C. O. Fort Ontario, N. Y., for temporary duty (S. O. 202, Sept. 26, Div. A.)

The following have qualified as sharpshooters: 1st Lieut. Ralph W. Hoyt, Sergt. John Hart, Corpl.



Michael Halpin, Chas. Hubbard, James McDonald, Pats. Chas. Robst, David L. Hanifin, George Kohnle, Michael McCormick, Andrew F. Welton, Co. F.

**12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.**  
Adjts., E. G. H. and I. Ft. Yates, D. T.; A. B. C. and D. Ft. Sully, D. T.; K. Ft. Bennett, D. T.; F. Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.  
2d Lieut. Charles H. Barth is appointed J.-A. of G. C.-M., vice 2d Lieut. Waldo E. Ayer, relieved (S. O. 90, Sept. 17, D. Dak.)  
The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. Charles W. Abbott, Jr., is extended one month (S. O. 100, Sept. 24, Div. M.).

**14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.**  
Adjts., B. C. D. F. G. H. and K. Vancouver Bks. Wash. T.; A. Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.; E. Ft. Klamath, Ore.; I. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.  
Major Charles A. Wikoff is detailed as member of the Army Retraining Board convened at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., vice Col. Thomas M. Anderson, relieved (S. O., Sept. 27, H. Q. A.)  
Cos. E and H have been on a practice march to Yaquina Bay. A part of Light Bat. E, 1st Art., went with the command.

**15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.**  
Adjts., E. F. G. and H. Ft. Buford, D. T.; A. C. D. and H. Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I. Ft. Pembina, D. T.  
1st Lieut. George H. Kingle is relieved from duty on recruiting service at Columbus Barracks, to take effect Sept. 28, and will then proceed to join his company (S. O. 175, Sept. 20, Rec. Ser.)  
The C. O. Fort Buford, D. T., will grant a furlough for two months to Sergt. William W. Blair, Co. F (S. O. 83, Sept. 10, D. Dak.)

**16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.**  
Adjts., B. D. E. G. H. and I. Ft. Douglas, Utah; A. C. F. and K. Ft. Du Chesse, Utah.  
The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Chas. R. Tyler is further extended two months (S. O., Sept. 26, H. Q. A.)

**18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.**  
Adjts., B. D. and H. Ft. Hays, Kas.; F. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I. Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G and K. Ft. Lyon, Colo.; A and E, Denver, Colo.  
Sergt. Percival G. Lowe, Co. B, 18th Inf., writes from Fort Monroe, Va., that the examinations of candidates for promotion were concluded on Sept. 17. Of course the boys are now all on the anxious seat. The result is still uncertain, as nothing has leaked out to give them an idea.—K. C. Times.

**19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.**  
Adjts., A. G. H. and I. San Antonio, Tex.; B. C. D. E. and F. Ft. Clark, Tex.; K. Ft. Concho, Tex.  
1st Lieut. Cornelius Gardener is relieved from his duties as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., in connection with the Division rifle competition, and will report to the C. O. Post of San Antonio for duty (S. O. 100, Sept. 17, D. Tex.)  
Leave for one month, to take effect when his services can be spared by the post commander, is granted Capt. Richard Vance, Fort Clark (S. O. 100, Sept. 17, D. Tex.)  
1st Lieut. William H. Carter, 6th Cav., recruiting officer, having returned from leave, 1st Lieut. Edward B. Ives is relieved from temporary charge of the recruiting rendezvous at Newark, N. J., and will return to his station, David's Island, N. Y. H. (S. O. 175, Sept. 20, Rec. Ser.)

**21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.**  
Adjts., A. C. E. G. and I. Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D. F. and H. Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B. Ft. Douglas, Utah; K. Ft. McKinney, Wyo.  
Leave for two months, to take effect about Oct. 15, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Stephen P. Jocelyn, Fort Douglas (S. O. 90, Sept. 22, Div. M.)  
2d Lieut. Frederick L. Palmer has been granted six months' leave of absence, to take effect on the return of his company to its proper station, or as soon thereafter as his services can be spared (S. O., Sept. 27, H. Q. A.)

**22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swatne.**  
Adjts., A. B. C. D. F. H. and K. Ft. Keogh, M. T. E and G. Ft. Totten, D. T.; I. Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.  
1st Lieut. Edward W. Casey, Fort Keogh, will proceed to Camp Sheridan, Wyo., and report for temporary Court-martial duty (S. O. 90, Sept. 17, D. Dak.)

**23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.**  
Adjts., F. G. H. and I. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B. Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D. Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K. Ft. Mackinac, Mich.  
Capt. Thomas M. K. Smith will proceed from Fort Porter to Fort Leavenworth and report to give testimony before a G. C.-M. in the case of Private Frank C. Kellogg, Co. D (S. O. 199, Sept. 22, Div. A.)  
The C. O. Fort Porter will direct 1st Sergt. Isaac Levy, Co. D, to proceed to Fort Leavenworth and report to give testimony in the case of Private Kellogg (S. O. 199, Sept. 22, Div. A.)  
The following qualified as sharpshooters during July: 2d Lieut. Clarence R. Edwards, 1st Sergt. Patrick E. O'Brien, Sergt. Geo. Schiffler, Corp. Jno. F. Heckman, John Meara, Jas. Moat, Thos. Noonan, Jas. Samuel F. Dunlop, Mus. John Easton, Privt. Jos. Bittermann, Frank Breil, Henry Curtis, John Edward, Wm. Z. Haskins, Patrick Heagerty, Henry Kocher, Co. C; Capt. W. C. Manning, Privt. John Hayer, Co. E; Sergts. Jacob N. Sutton, Theodore A. Krollman, Corp. Wm. Shob, Co. K.

**24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.**  
Adjts., A. D. and E. Ft. Bayard, N. M.; G and I. Ft. Apache, Ariz.; B. H. and K. Ft. Grant, Ariz.; C and F. San Carlos, Ariz.

**25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.**  
Adjts., G. H. I. and K. Ft. Missoula, M. T.; B. C. E. and F. Ft. Shaw, M. T.; A and D. Ft. Custer, M. T.  
2d Lieut. Harry A. Leonhauser is relieved as J.-A. of the G. C. M. instituted by S. O. 63 (S. O. 90, Sept. 17, D. Dak.)

Appointments, etc., of Commissioned Officers U. S. A., recorded in the A.-G. O. during the week ending September 22, 1888.

APPOINTMENTS.

Additional 2d Lieutenant William V. Judson, Corps of Engineers, to be 2d Lieutenant, July 23, 1888, vice Newcomer, promoted.  
Additional 2d Lieutenant Andrew G. C. Quay, 8th Cavalry, to be 2d Lieutenant, 5th Cavalry, August 21, 1888, vice Almy, promoted.  
Additional 2d Lieutenant Alexander W. Perry, 1st Infantry, to be 2d Lieutenant, 10th Infantry, August 21, 1888, vice Little, promoted.

Additional 2d Lieutenant William T. Littebrant, 19th Infantry, to be 2d Lieutenant, 10th Infantry, August 23, 1888, vice Schollenberger, promoted.

PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred L. Hough, 16th Infantry, to be Colonel, 9th Infantry, August 21, 1888, vice Mason, retired from active service.  
Major William H. Penrose, 12th Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, 16th Infantry, August 21, 1888, vice Hough, promoted to the 9th Infantry.  
Captain Daniel W. Lookwood, Corps of Engineers, to be Major, July 23, 1888, vice Klug, promoted.  
Captain Jesse A. F. Hampson, 10th Infantry, to be Major, 12th Infantry, August 21, 1888, vice Penrose, promoted to the 16th Infantry.  
1st Lieutenant Thomas L. Casey, Jr., Corps of Engineers, to be captain, July 23, 1888, vice Lookwood, promoted.  
1st Lieutenant George B. Davis, 5th Cavalry, to be Captain, August 21, 1888, vice Rockwell, deceased.  
1st Lieutenant Clayton S. Burbank, 10th Infantry, to be Captain, August 21, 1888, vice Hampson, promoted to the 12th Infantry.  
2d Lieutenant Henry C. Newcomer, Corps of Engineers, to be 1st Lieutenant, July 23, 1888, vice Casey, promoted.  
2d Lieutenant William E. Almy, 5th Cavalry, to be 1st Lieutenant, August 21, 1888, vice Davis, promoted.  
2d Lieutenant Isaac W. Little, 10th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, August 21, 1888, vice Burbank, promoted.  
2d Lieutenant John H. Schollenberger, 10th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, August 23, 1888, vice Cranston, deceased.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:  
At Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., Sept. 19. Detail: Capt. Francis Clarke, 2d Inf.; Capt. John Pitman, Ord. Dept.; Capt. Valery Havard, Med. Dept.; Capt. James Halloran, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Alfred C. Sharpe, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Wallis O. Clark, 12th Inf.; and 2d Lieut. Bard P. Schenck, 12th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 89, Sept. 13, D. Dak.)  
At Fort McHenry, Md., Sept. 25. Detail: Lieut.-Col. La Rhet L. Livingston, Capt. Edward C. Knowler, 1st Lieut. Christopher W. Harrold, Charles Selmer, John R. Williams, and Wilbur Loveridge, and 2d Lieut. George O. Squier, 3d Art., and 2d Lieut. John K. Cree, 3d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 199, Sept. 22, Div. A.)  
At Columbus Barracks, O., Sept. 28. Detail: Major William L. Kellogg, 19th Inf.; Capt. Charles Hobart, 3d Inf.; Capt. Sumner H. Lincoln, 10th Inf.; Capt. John L. Clem, A. Q. M.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin C. Lockwood, 2d Inf., and Capt. Harry C. Egbert, 12th Inf., J.-A. (S. O., Sept. 25, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Corps Instruction.—The Secretary of War has directed the issue of two muzzle-loading Springfield rifles with slings to each military post, to be used by the members of the Hospital Corps as bearer drill.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

**Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.**  
The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has recently had printed, with a map, papers forwarded by Gen. Ruger, comdg. Dept. of Dakota, in relation to the proposed enlargement of the Missouri Military Reservation in Montana. The reservation is too small.

**Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.**  
A Rio Grande City despatch of Sept. 24 says: "Victor Sebre, who recently shot the Mexican, Catrino Garza, and surrendered to Col. Clendenin, 3d U. S. Cavalry, commanding Fort Ringgold, is still there and will be kept in military custody until the sheriff of this county feels that he can protect him. The Mexicans made a demand on the military for Sebre, but Col. Clendenin refused to deliver him up, and notified them that any attempt to take him by force would draw the fire of the Gatling guns and of the entire command on them. The soldiers in the garrison were each served with 100 rounds of ball cartridges and slept on their arms Saturday night. In order to prevent the ordering of more rangers and any communication between Fort Ringgold and Department headquarters at San Antonio, the Mexicans tore down the telegraph wires between this place and Fort Ringgold. Wiser counsel in connection with the possible recovery of Garza, has had the effect of restoring order."  
The Secretary of the Interior received, Sept. 24, the following from the collector of customs at Brownsville: "An armed mob has possession of Rio Grande City on account of the killing of a Mexican by a customs officer in a personal encounter. Officer went to Fort Ringgold for protection. Civil authorities of Starr county are powerless. Please obtain orders to be telegraphed for the military at Ringgold to protect custom house and citizens until danger is over. The necessity is urgent; fighting is hourly expected. Orders have to be sent by carrier from Fort Brown. Line to Ringgold cut by mob."  
The Secretary of War telegraphed September 25 to General Stanley, the Department commander, to send troops to Rio Grande City for the protection of life and property, and also to take such steps as may be deemed advisable for the preservation of peace and order in that vicinity. The number to be sent was left to the discretion of Gen. Stanley.

The origin of the trouble was that on Sept. 21 Victor E. Sebre, United States customs inspector, and Catrino E. Garza, editor of a newspaper printed in Spanish, got into a street quarrel at Rio Grande City over an alleged libel for which suit had been brought by Sebre. Garza was shot down by Sebre, who then took refuge in Ringgold Barracks.

FORT SIDNEY, NEB.

THE Excelsior of Sept. 22 says: Mrs. Lieut. Palmer, who has been very sick, is improving rapidly under the treatment of Dr. Black. Lieut.-Col. John S. Poland, who has been absent for some months on sick leave, will return about Oct. 3. The two lieutenants—McFarland and McAndrews—recent graduates of West Point, will join the troops at Kearney and return with them. Another Lieut. Vance, who perhaps he sent here, is also in addition. His coming will depend upon his promotion.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)  
WEST POINT, N. Y.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1888.

AMONG the visitors here during the past week have been: Captains Pierce, 10th Inf., Flak and Leach, Engineers, and Lieut. Smith, 10th Cav., who returned to the post for a day or so. Mrs. George H. Thomas, Mrs. O'Connell, the mother of Cadet O'Connell, and the parents of Cadet Glasgow have been among the guests at the hotel. A brother of Assistant Surgeon Koesler is visiting him at present.

The wife and daughter of Prof. Todd, of the Naval Academy, are staying at the Highland House, Garriensons. The statement in regard to the rejection of the new blouse made in the last letter, was premature. The question has not yet been decided.

The beautiful cemetery at West Point is well worth a visit at the present time. There is seldom anything gloomy about this spot, and, now, when the late roses are in bloom and the grass is as green as in spring, it is particularly lovely. A number of new stones have been placed there within a year or so, some of them being very handsome. Over the grave of Colonel McAllister is a monument of unpolished granite. The base consists of three steps, on which a cross is mounted. The cross is without inscription other than the initials I. H. S. in the center of the arms. On the steps are engraved the name and rank of the deceased, with the dates of birth and death, and the verse II Tim., IV, 7, (Julian McAllister, Col. of Ordnance, U. S. A. Born, Oct. 20, 1823. Entered into life eternal Jan. 3, 1887. Class of '47. "I have fought a good fight. I have kept the faith.") Near by is the grave of Captain Weir, over which is placed a handsome monument of polished granite. It is surrounded by a Greek cross. Below are the crossed guns of the Artillery with the number of the regiment to which Captain Weir belonged, the 5th. Below this is the inscription: "Gullian Verplanck Weir, Captain 5th Artillery, U. S. A. Born at West Point Dec. 25, 1837. Died at Fort Hamilton July 13, 1888. "Jesu Mercy." Nearer the entrance is a handsome stone of unpolished granite, erected to the memory of Lieut. P. T. Brodick, Adjutant 2d Inf., and to the left is a low monument of marble bearing the name of Captain Thomas W. Bailey, Engineers. A mass of colorful beautifies the grave of Anderson, and a bush of exquisite Jacqueminot roses that of Audenreid, as well as the stately monuments which bear their names. Several stones have been presented to the cemetery lately, only one of which has yet been placed. They are alike, and consist of slabs of white marble between two and three feet in length, bearing the name of the deceased and the branch to which he belonged. Among the names are: D. A. Huff, Det. Art., U. S. A.; James Allen, Det. Cav.; Peter Neuzerling, Band, U. S. M. A. They are, doubtless, the gift of Mr. G. W. Childs, who presented a number of monuments to the cemetery to mark the graves of officers last spring.

FORT SNELLING, MINN.

THE Pioneer Press says: "Great interest is manifested in the 'practice march' to be made by the command, which leaves Fort Snelling Sept. 20. The entire garrison, with the exception of Lieut.-Col. Horace Jewett, Capt. J. H. Gageby, Lieut. F. P. Fremont, Regimental Adjutant; Lieut. L. W. Cooke, and a few enlisted men who remain to care for the post, will participate. The troops are to remain in the field for six days. The tour of march will be by Lake Como on to White Bear Lake, where they will be in camp Saturday and Sunday. The duties and details of the march were planned by Gen. E. C. Mason, Col. 3d Inf., who will command the battalion in person, aided by the officers of his staff, Lieut. William Gerlach, Regimental Quartermaster, and also Commissary, and Lieut. H. P. McCain, Acting Adjutant in the field. Light Battery F, 4th Art., Major G. B. Rodney, aided by Lieuts. C. D. Parkhurst, J. T. French, and L. G. Berry; Co. A, 3d Inf., Capt. J. W. Hannay, aided by Lieuts. F. P. Avery and J. T. Dean; Co. D, Lieut. George Bell, Jr., aided by Lieut. Harry Freeland; Co. E, Capt. W. C. Wilkinson; Co. H, Lieut. J. H. McRae, and Co. K, Capt. G. W. H. Stouch, aided by Lieut. W. E. P. French, form the battalion."

The Pioneer Press says: "The military authorities are provoked by a report that appeared in a morning paper that a squad of regular soldiers, returning on the train from the fair to Fort Snelling, fired their guns off along the route, greatly to the annoyance of the passengers, who finally complained and requested them to desist. The report is wholly untrue and unjust, both to officers and men. The regular troops were under the strict command of their officers, and conducted themselves with perfect military discipline on the occasion of their return to their proper station."

FORT ROBINSON, NEB.

THE Omaha Excelsior of Sept. 22 says: Miss Brislin is visiting in Omaha. Major Worth visited the post Thursday. Mrs. C. A. Steadman is on a visit to the camp. Mrs. Guilfoyle left for Camp Brooke last week. Mrs. Garrard and Miss Hatch visited camp on Tuesday. Gen. Hatch paid a flying visit to the post the other day. Mrs. Worth left Thursday evening on an extended visit to the East. Mrs. Hughes left for the East Saturday, as did also Mrs. Corlies and Mrs. Bettens. Lieut. Mercer has returned from the Division shooting match at San Antonio. He is now in camp.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

THE Kansas City Times says: Lieut. Godfrey, 12th Inf., who has been on sick report for some time on account of his eyes, will soon be relieved from duty at the School of Application and go East for treatment. Lieut. Godfrey will soon depart for New York. The class will be sorry to lose him.  
Miss Stanley, daughter of Gen. Stanley, and Miss Hughes, daughter of Maj. Wm. B. Hughes, are guests of Dr. and Mrs. Wright. Lieut. Byrnes left for St. Louis Sept. 24. Orders assigning to duty here Co. K, 7th Inf., Capt. Sanu, are expected daily. This company is to relieve Co. F, 15th Inf. Maj. V. Lattin, attache militaire de France at Washington, was a caller at Headquarters Saturday. Miss Flindreau, of St. Paul, has returned to the post and is again a visitor at the residence of Col. and Mrs. Rucker. Dr. Jarvis is home from New York after a month's absence. There is some probability that Maj. Lawton, the new inspector general, will be assigned to duty in this department. Paul McCleery is improving and the physicians have now full hope of pulling him through safely. Paul is a bright young fellow and deserves a long lease of life to carry out to a successful end a career which he has for himself mapped out. Colonel and Mrs. Page have returned from a short trip West. Mrs. McCleery, wife of Chaplain J. B. McCleery, U. S. A., has received intelligence of the



death of her brother, Mr. Kayser, of Parsons, Kan. Mrs. Colonel Wherry is home from Fort Lewis, Col., much benefited by the climate of that region. General Merritt has directed that during the practice march of the troops of this garrison, to commence Sept. 27, the Merriam equipments for infantry be given a full trial, and that a report of the results be forwarded to him.

On Thursday, Sept. 27, the cavalry, artillery and infantry are to start on a practice march. Topeka will be the objective point, and as the G. A. R. reunion is to take place there early in October, the troops will go into camp at that point. The band of the 6th Cavalry will also go along.

#### FORT NIOBRARA, NEB.

The *Valentine Blade* of Sept. 21 says: The ladies of the post, under the escort of Lieut. Ed. Lynch, 8th Inf., expect to go to Camp Brooke, on the Bordeaux, next Friday, returning the same night. A "sorosis" was given to the ladies of the post last week by Mrs. Thacher, and another will be given on Thursday of this week by Mrs. Wilcox. Invitations are already out for a party by the "corkscrew club" on Thursday, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Capt. Summerhayes left Saturday for the camp at Bordeaux and returned Monday. Post Q. M. Sergt. R. Wigand and wife returned from Omaha Sunday.

#### FORT SPOKANE, W. T.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

On the 1st inst. quite an interesting game of ball was played between the Fort Spokane base ball nine and the nine of Spokane Falls. In all previous games the Spokane Falls nine carried off the honors, but on this occasion the post boys proved too much for them, outplaying them in every respect and winning the game by a score of 19 to 10. On the following day, Sept. 2, a picked nine from the Fort Spokane and Spokane Falls teams played against the Salt Lake, who are now on a Western tour. The Salt Lake are a professional team and played an excellent game, defeating the picked nine 18 to 6.

Sept. 15, 1888.

#### PREPARING TO BUILD THE MAINE.

The work of preparation for building the *Maine* at the Brooklyn Navy-yard is described at length in an article in the N. Y. Sun of last Sunday. In place of the skeleton of the decaying *Colossus* there is in the old shed she occupied a long row of blocks just ready to receive the keel of the new cruiser. A group of men with a portable forge and no end of other portable tools are engaged in erecting new iron cranes, which will pick up the biggest piece of steel which the new ship will contain, and will place it just where it is wanted. Facing two sides of the big old shed is a row of new ones, all one-story high, and not a very high story at that. Off to the right, partly behind the iron hull of an uncompleted monitor, is a new shed, 215 feet long by 45 wide. The spars of the *Colossus* are doing duty as posts and stanchions supporting the roof of this shed.

Before the new ship could be commenced, it was necessary to buy tools for the work and erect sheds to hold the tools. A place to store the plates had also to be provided. The storage shed stands very near to the street, that is a prolongation of York st. The officers in charge of the work call this building a plate rack. It was necessary to make it very strong, and new timbers were used throughout. It is 190x35 feet large. There is a line of railroad track down the back of it, and another line is to be laid in front. Between the tracks are long rows of stout posts, and the plates for the ship are placed on edge and leaned against the posts. Marks on the plates correspond to marks on the posts so that a given plate can be readily found. An overhead railway has been built to transport the plates.

The new machine shop is simply a substantial wooden shed, with beams and posts strong enough to support the necessary shafting. A 250 horse power engine will be placed in one corner, and a battery of three boilers will furnish the steam. There are a host of drills, rolls, punches, and shears, now on hand, and more are to come. In placing these machines the old live oak timbers that had been lying about the yard unused for no one knows how long were utilized for foundations. In fact, whenever there was stock on hand that could be used the Secretary of the Navy refused to buy new. Apparently the officers have used as much care to erect the new plant economically as they would have done in putting up a plant of their own. The results of this policy, as in the bending shed, are not always pretty, but it makes a taxpayer feel very comfortable to see stock saved instead of wasted. This bending shed also does duty for the storage of the unbent frames.

The process of bending a frame is simple, but it must be seen to be appreciated. The frames are heated in a long brick furnace, and then hauled out on a floor made of cast iron gratings. A row of iron pegs is placed in the holes in this floor before the frame is hauled out, and when the frame has been forced around by means of levers, so as to lie against every one of that row of pegs, it is in the required shape.

#### REVENUE MARINE.

The Senate has passed the House resolution authorizing the printing of 5,000 copies each of Capt. M. A. Healy's report upon the cruise of the *Corwin* in the Arctic Ocean for the years 1884 and 1885.

Chief Engineer Jas. T. Tupper, attached to steamer *Boutwell*, granted thirty days' leave from Oct. 1.

The leave of 1st Lieut. W. A. Failing, attached to steamer *Seward*, extended fifteen days.

Leave of Capt. H. T. Blake, commanding steamer *Dix*, extended fifteen days.

The leave of 3d Lieut. C. B. Fearing, of steamer *Woodbury*, extended ten days.

Leave of Capt. S. M. Keene, commanding the *Crawford*, further extended thirty days.

Leave for thirty days granted 1st Lieut. John Brown, attached to the steamer *Hamilton*.

Second Lieutenant D. P. Foley, to duty on steamer *Colfax*, Wilmington, N. C.

Second Lieutenant Howard Ennery, from *Colfax*, and ordered to steamer *Dallas*, Portland, Me.

"Yes, boys," said old Bellows, proudly beating his breast, "I've been a soldier in my time, and, if I do say it myself, like the warhorse of Scripture, I could ever scent the battle from afar."

"I s'pose," ventured young Paperwate, "that on very many occasions that saved your life."—*Life*.

## THE NAVY.

### NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

#### N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard to be fitted out for a foreign cruise. Expects to be ready in September.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. At New York.

The ship will be thoroughly overhauled preparatory to her cruise in the West Indies this winter. She is expected to be ready for the cruise in November.

OSISPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. B. Hoff. At Navy-yard, New York, to be prepared for winter's cruise in the West Indies. Was ordered by Dept. to tow monitor *Puritan* from League Island to Norfolk. *Ossipee* will be repaired at Norfolk-yard.

PENNACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, (f. s. n. a. s.) Capt. Arthur R. Yates. At Norfolk undergoing repairs. Repairs will be finished probably in January, 1889.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. O. F. Heyerman. Left Portland, Maine, Aug. 30, for Halifax, and for a cruise in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Arrived at New York Sept. 21.

#### S. Atlantic Station—Rear Adml. D. L. Bratne.

Commodore Jas. H. Gillis will command the station, having left for Rio de Janeiro in steamer of Sept. 25. He has been appointed acting Rear Admiral—the same to go into effect upon his reaching the station.

Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander G. W. Pigman. Arrived at Buenos Ayres Sept. 10.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. J. McGowan, Jr. Arrived at St. Vincent, Cape de Verdes, Sept. 11, en route to join the South Atlantic Station.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, (f. s. a. s.), Comdr. F. W. Dickins. Arrived at Buenos Ayres Sept. 10.

#### European Station—A. R. Adml. Jas. A. Greer.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla. Will join flagship at Villefranche in February next. Was at Neufahrwasser, Prussia, Aug. 29.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, f. s. e. s., Capt. T. F. Kane. At Barcelona Sept. 5. Would leave Barcelona Oct. 15 for Naples, Leghorn, Villefranche, and expected to arrive at Villefranche Nov. 15.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Davis. At Leghorn Sept. 5, awaiting arrival of stores. Will cruise in the East, where she will winter.

#### Pacific Station—Rear Adml. L. A. Kimberly.

Address all mail (with the exception of the *Trenton* and *Nipise*) until further orders, to care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Richard P. Leary. At Apia, Samoa, and cruising thereabout. Mail matter for the vessel should be sent in care U. S. Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Ordered to be at San Francisco, Cal., by Nov. next.

ALEUT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham. Reported to have sailed August 14 from Callao for Honolulu.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. George F. F. Wilde. Temporary flagship of Adml. Kimberly. At San Francisco being overhauled, preparatory to her departure for Callao.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander J. B. Coghlan, at Mare Island, Cal. Preparing for sea.

MONONGABELA, sails, 3 guns, Store Ship. Commander S. H. Baker. At Mare Island. Will be overhauled, cleaned, and sent to Pacific Station as store ship, with headquarters at Payta, Peru. Comdr. G. E. Wingate has been ordered to command this vessel on Oct. 15.

NIPISC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan. Mail should be addressed in care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C. Left Callao, Peru, Sept. 23, for Samoa.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Juneau, Alaska, Sept. 8.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns, Capt. N. H. Farquhar. At Callao Sept. 8. Will remain until further orders. Address mail to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

VANDALIA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Captain C. M. Schoonmaker. At Honolulu, and has been ordered to San Francisco for repairs. Reported would sail from Honolulu for San Francisco, Sept. 20.

#### Asiatic Station—Rear-Adml. Ralph Chandler.

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted. Steamer leaves San Francisco Sept. 29.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Byron Wilson. Left Nagasaki, Japan, Sept. 6, for New York, under sail, via Honolulu and Cape Horn. Mail matter can arrive at Honolulu up to Nov. 1.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Sailed from Kobe, Japan, Aug. 24, to relieve the *Junitata* at Chemulpo, Korea. Has been ordered to the United States, and expected to arrive in June, 1889.

JUNITATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. C. Wise. Expected to sail from Chemulpo, Korea, for Nagasaki, and from there to New York, via Suez Canal, about Sept. 1.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s. Comdr. N. M. Dyer. At Kobe, Japan. Expected to leave for Yokohama about August 29, and then proceed to Hakodate, Japan, Vladivostok, Russian Tartary, Gensau and Fusan in Korea, and thence over to Chefoo, China. Thence, in company with the *Palos*, up the Peiho River to Tientsin, China; then to New Chwang, China, and return to the coast of Japan.

MONOCACY, 3d rate 6 guns. At Yokohama Japan, awaiting orders of Navy Department. She will be condemned and sold on station.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain F. V. McNair. Arrived at Yokohama Sept. 15.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. Sailed from Kobe Aug. 26 for Nagasaki.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns, ——— At Navy-yard, New York, fitting out as the flagship of the Asiatic Station.

Orders were sent to the Commandant of the New York Navy-yard Sept. 27, to have the *Richmond* docked. It is expected that the work on this ship will be completed in about two months.

#### Apprentice Training Squadron.

CONSTELLATION, sails, 10 guns. Commander C. J. Train.

The training-ship *Constellation* is now on her way to Portsmouth, N. H., where she will be used as a school-ship for the apprentice boys of the late training squadron. They will all be sent on board the *Constellation*, and instead of the usual cruise to Europe, the *Constellation* will join the North Atlantic Squadron and make the winter cruise in company with the ships of the North Atlantic to the West Indies.

MINNESOTA, 19 howitzers, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship for boys. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. Comdr. F. J. Higginson. Coaster's Island, Harbor, Newport, R. I.

#### On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain F. M. Ramsay. At New York Navy yard. Was to sail Sept. 29 for Port au Prince, Hayti.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. Arrived at Philadelphia Sept. 23.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. At Norfolk, Va., has been completely repaired and is now ready for service.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 4 guns, Commander H. F. Picking. At Erie, Penn.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. F. A. Cook. At Mare Island, Cal.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. Public Marine School. Off Glen Cove, L. I., at last accounts, to return shortly to her winter quarters at N. Y. City.

THETIS, 3d rate, 3 machine guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory. Was cruising off Point Barrow, Alaska, Aug. 10.

All mail for the *Thetis* should be addressed U. S. S. *Thetis* Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

#### Receiving Ships. Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving Ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 23 guns, Capt. A. P. Cooke. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Comdr. J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

RESCUE, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Capt. Wm. Whitehead. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

SPEEDWELL, Yard Tug, Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

VERMONT, 7 guns. Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 20 howitzers, Capt. C. C. Carpenter. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The iron-clad *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, in command of Comdr. Felix McCurley Orders have been given for their removal from City Point to Richmond, Va.

#### Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Chicago—At New York Navy-yard, being fitted for sea. *Kearsarge*—At Navy-yard, Kittery, Me., being repaired. *Harford*—At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal. Will be repaired as soon as funds are available.

*Jamestown*—At Navy yard, Norfolk. To be fitted as a School Ship for State of Pennsylvania. To be stationed at Philadelphia.

*Saratoga*—At Portsmouth, N. H., to undergo repairs. *Iroquois*—At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., being repaired. Will be ready for sea about Nov. 1.

*Portsmouth*—At Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard, undergoing repairs.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Army steamer *General Wood*, belonging to the garrison at Fort Monroe, has been sent to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., to be thoroughly overhauled, inspected and repaired, in order to put her in first-class running order.

THE launch of the *Baltimore* has again been indefinitely postponed and the builders say it will be some time, owing to the unusual high water in the Delaware, before they can get to work on the ways so as to give them the added strength needed.

THERE was placed on exhibition in the Secretary's office, Navy Department, on Thursday, a beautiful model of the new cruiser *Charleston*, now being built at San Francisco. The model was prepared by Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn, and is perfect in every respect. It cost about \$5,000 to complete it.

THE time of the officers of the U. S. S. *Tallapoosa*, now flagship of the South Atlantic Station, will expire in about three months, and a relief set will be sent out. It is the intention of the Department to keep the ship on the station as long as possible, she being of light draught and well adapted for running up the shallow rivers of South America, as was the case with her predecessors, the *Frolic* and the *Wasp*.

MR. FORWOOD, Secretary of the British Admiralty, is reported as saying: "At present we have in course of construction two cruisers, each of 9,000 tons displacement, with a 20,000 indicated horse power. They are each laid down to do 22 knots, and to maintain a speed of 10 knots for 50 days without stopping anywhere for coaling. It will take 20,000 horse power to drive one of them 22 knots, and only 1.23



to drive her 10 knots. Every one horse power consumes one pound and a half of coal per hour, so every one can make his own calculations."

The submarine boat *Nordenfeldt* has been purchased by the Russian Government. A submarine boat of another type is also being built for the French Navy, which will be named the *Gymnote*.

A SUBMARINE vessel invented by Lieut. Peral, of the Spanish Navy, and launched at Cadiz, is cylindrical in shape, and of 87 tons register, and is provided with twin screws, an electric engine, and a torpedo tube.

The armor for the new Swedish ironclad *Gotha*, from Schneider and Co., Creusot, is to be imported free of duty, the contract having been entered upon prior to the passing of the present tariff. The armor itself weighs about 500,000 kilogrammes, bolts, etc., about 14,000 kilogrammes, and rubber about 120 kilogrammes.

The outlook for an appropriation for the repair of the old flagship *Hartford* either this year or next is decidedly gloomy. The bill appropriating \$150,000 for the purpose, which the House so promptly passed the early part of the session, the Senate refuses to consider on the ground that \$150,000 can be more advantageously spent in the construction of the new Navy.

ORDERS have been issued by the British Admiralty for the six new gunboats of the *Sharpshooter* class, which are to be built for the Royal Navy, to be equipped with a powerful armament of quick-firing guns and torpedo tubes. The vessels are to be 230 ft. in length and will each be fitted with machinery of 4,500 horse power. They are estimated to steam 21 knots, which will make them the fastest gunboats in the Royal Navy.

JULY 26, Rear-Admiral Chandler, U. S. N., issued a special notice to mariners (Atlantic Station, Squadron Notice No. 12), that information had been received from Lieut.-Comdr. J. E. Craig, U. S. N., commanding U. S. S. *Palos*, of the existence of an isolated rock, not laid down on the chart, in the East Channel leading to Chemulpo, Korea. The isolated rock has been called Pender Rock, having been reported by Capt. Pender of the U. S. S. *Ouari Maru*.

Of the English naval manœuvres, Mr. Arthur Bower Forwood, M. P. for Ormskirk, secretary to the British Admiralty and a member of the well known firm of Pim, Forwood, and Co., steamship owners, who is now in this country, is quoted as saying: "No shaft was broken, no great accident occurred at our manœuvres. The accidents that have taken place happen every day on board the large Atlantic liners, and the repairs are made by the engineers without the passengers being aware that anything has gone amiss."

The new type armorclad *Emperor Nicholas*, building for the Russian Government by contract, will be launched at St. Petersburg on Oct. 27. Her dimensions are as follows: Displacement, 8,000 tons; length, 326 ft.; beam 57 ft.; draught, 22 ft.; horse power, 8,000; twin screws, and estimated speed, 16 knots. Armor—10 in. on belt; 10 in. on battery; 12 in. on each of her two barbettes towers; 3 in. steel deck. Armament—Two 12 in. 36 ton B. L.; four 8 in. 9-ton B. L.; eight 6 in. 4 ton; fourteen machine and quick firing guns; four torpedo discharge tubes.

SECRETARY WHITNEY's hunt for a superintendent for the ordnance foundry at the Washington Navy-yard is at an end. The Secretary has several times advertised for a man to fill this position, but those who answered were either not qualified or unwilling to accept the salary offered. It is now understood that Mr. Whitney has secured a superintendent who meets every requirement in the person of William H. Soule, who recently resigned the superintendency of the motive power of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad. He is a graduate of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, N. Y., and is spoken of as a practical engineer and a very good man to look after the work at the Government Foundry.—N. Y. Times.

The English seem to be in a melancholy frame of mind concerning their position as a naval power. The *Admiralty Gazette* says: "As a nation we have had a few awakenings of late as to our position as a great maritime power, and most of us are fully convinced that we are not what we should be or what we were. And now we are informed that even China has so far forged ahead in naval affairs that the British squadron in those waters is by no means superior to the Imperial Navy. Times have indeed changed since the old days of British liners and Chinese junks. Nearer home, too, we are being rapidly overtaken by naval powers, and the recent melancholy exhibition of our coast towns being sacked and burned, in theory, while our defending fleet was lying off Dover waiting for the enemy to come and be shot at, should make the taxpayer less stingy. Needless to state, the enemy never attempted to trouble the defensive force, for he found quite enough profitable occupation in capturing ships and seaports. No one can honestly declare that our navy is equal to our requirements, and the sooner steps are taken to make it thoroughly efficient the better it will be for the country."

THERE was an athletic contest at Newport, Sept. 21 between the naval apprentices attached to the *New Hampshire* and the apprentices of the New York nautical schoolship *St. Mary's*, lying in the harbor. The following was the board conducting the sports: Judges—Lieut. A. P. Osborn, of the *St. Mary's*, and Ensign B. E. Thurston, of the *New Hampshire*; starter—Lieut. F. W. Nichols, of the *New Hampshire*; referee—Lieut. Duncan Kennedy, of the War College; timekeeper—Apothecary Huntington; scorer—Schoolmaster Krause; keeper of records—Singing Master Daniels. The one-mile race was won by Ketchum, of the *St. Mary's* in 6 m. 23 s.; the three-legged race, by Lyons and Livermore, of the *St. Mary's*; the sack race, the jockey race and the tug-of-war were won by boys from the *New Hampshire*, and the half-mile walk and the obstacle race were won by *St. Mary's* boys. In the pie race three quarter pies were placed 30 feet apart, with a half pie at the turning point—each piece of pie was to be eaten before starting for the next. There were 20 in the hunt for pie and in the first three heats they all got away with it. At the winning post many had all the pie they wanted, and, amid screams of laughter, T. McEntee, of the *New Hampshire*, in the second class, and F. Megie, of the *St. Mary's*, in the first class, were declared champion

pie-eaters of the U. S. Navy; times, 3m. and 15s. and 4m. and 10s., respectively.

ORDERS have been issued by the Navy Department to Admiral Luce, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, to make the usual winter cruise to the West Indies. The ships will rendezvous at New York not later than Nov. 10, from which place the start will be made; and after visiting the principal West India ports, are expected to arrive at Hampton Roads, Va., about April 25 next.

THE conference committee on the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the wreck of the U. S. S. *Talapoosa* reached an agreement on Sept. 27, and the bill now goes to the President for signature. The bill as finally agreed to allows each of the officers of the vessel \$750, which is \$50 more than granted by the House and \$250 less than the amount originally allowed by the Senate. Each of the crew receives \$100 and the heirs of those who were lost a sum equal to twelve months' sea pay of each person lost. The following officers and petty officers are beneficiaries to the extent of \$750 each: John F. Merry, lieutenant-commander; William H. Everett, lieutenant; Frank E. Beatty, lieutenant, junior grade; Nathan P. Towne, passed assistant engineer; W. B. Whittlesey, ensign; O. C. Tiffany, passed assistant paymaster; Hugh Kuhl, mate; James W. Baxter, mate; L. B. Gallagher, mate; Leonard Hanscom, carpenter; James Bishop, junior, pay clerk; Thomas B. Kramer, apothecary. Lieut. W. H. Jacques is allowed \$115 for loss of portion of naval uniform.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

##### Ordered.

SEPT. 24.—Medical Inspectors Newton L. Bates and Adrian Hudson, Surgeon Geo. H. Cooke and Paymaster Geo. A. Lyon, to examination for promotion Oct. 2.

SEPT. 24.—Commander Wm. M. Folger, as Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-yard, Washington, Oct. 1. Lieutenant Samuel Seabury, as member of Board of Inspection of Merchant Vessels at New York.

Chief Engineer Edwin Farmer, to special duty on the Chicago.

SEPT. 25.—Surgeon Manley H. Simons, to Naval Hospital, Widow's Island and to special duty as attending officer of the Navy and Marine Corps, Portsmouth, N. H.

Chaplain D. H. Tribou, to Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, Oct. 10.

SEPT. 26.—Chief Engineer W. G. Buehler, as member of the Board of Inspection and Survey, Oct. 1.

SEPT. 28.—Lieutenant Richard Henderson, to report to the Secretary of the Treasury for duty as Assistant Light-House Inspector 5th District.

Sailmaker William Redstone, to receiving ship Independence.

##### Detached.

SEPT. 24.—Commander A. H. McCormick, from duty as Inspector of Ordnance Navy-yard, Washington, October 1, and ordered to the Bureau of Ordnance.

Ensign John B. Bligh, from the *Ranger* and ordered to temporary duty on the receiving ship Independence.

Ensign John H. L. Holcombe, from the Naval Academy and ordered to special duty in Bureau of Navigation.

Chief Engineer Wm. H. Harris, from Bureau of Steam Engineering and placed on waiting orders. Chief Engineer N. P. Towne, from special duty with the Chicago and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

SEPT. 25.—Passed Assistant Surgeon A. C. Heffenger, from the Naval Hospital, Widow's Island and placed on waiting orders.

SEPT. 26.—Chief Engineer Philip Inch, as a member of Board of Inspection and Survey, Sept. 30, and placed on waiting orders.

SEPT. 28.—Ensign Lovell K. Reynolds, from Alliance, on return home and report arrival.

Lieut. J. K. Cogswell, from South Boston Iron Works, Boston, and to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

##### Leave.

Leave for one year is granted Lieutenant-Commander Chas. W. Tracy, retired, from Oct. 1.

Lieutenant T. G. C. Salter is granted leave for six months, with permission to go abroad.

##### Confirmations.

SEPT. 25.—Captain Winfield Scott Schley, to be Chief of Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting in Department of Navy, with relative rank of commodore.

##### Board of Examination.

A Naval Medical Examining Board, consisting of Medical Director F. M. Gunnell, president; Medical Director David Kindelberger and Medical Inspector Michael Bradley, members, will meet at the Navy Department on Oct. 2 for the examination of such officers for promotion as may be ordered before them.

#### MARINE CORPS.

SEPT. 24.—Second Lieutenant George Burnett, of the Marine Corps, has been ordered to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Heywood, for duty at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

#### JAPANESE LACQUER FOR IRON SHIPS.

THE Japanese Admiralty has finally decided upon coating the bottoms of all their ships with a material closely akin to the lacquer to which we are so much accustomed as a speciality of Japanese furniture work. Although the preparation differs somewhat from that commonly known as Japanese lacquer, the base of it is the same—viz., gum lac, as it is commonly termed. An American contemporary relates, says "Invention," how experiments, which have been long continued by the Imperial Naval Department, have resulted in affording proof that the new coating material remains fully efficient for three years, and the report on the subject demonstrates that, although the first cost of the material is three times the amount of that hitherto employed, the number of dockings required will be reduced by its use to the proportion of one

to six. A vessel of the Russian Pacific fleet has already been coated with the new preparation, which, the authorities say, completely withstands the fouling influences so common in tropical waters. It is stated that it occupied the native inventor for many years to overcome the tendency of the lac to harden and crack; but, having successfully accomplished this, it is now claimed that the finely-polished surface of the mixture resists in an almost perfect degree the liability of barnacles to adhere or weeds to grow, while presumably the same high polish must materially reduce the skin friction which is so important an element affecting the speed of iron ships. The dealers in gum lac express the fear lest the demand likely to follow on this novel application of it may rapidly exhaust existing sources of supply, but the expression of their fear is probably dictated by the wish to obtain a higher value for their goods.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The multiplication of magazines is giving our officers increasing opportunity for ventures in the line of literature. To the "American Magazine" for September Lieut. Wm. F. Fullam, U. S. N., contributes an article descriptive of the "American Navy of To-day." Commencing with the statement that between the years 1865 and 1888 not a single ship of any power was added to the United States Navy, he goes on to show what has been accomplished since the latter date. He traces the inauguration of the new policy of building instead of repairing to the adoption of the 20 per cent. limit on the cost of repairs. Considerable attention is given to the *Vesuvius*, which is to mount the pneumatic gun of which Lieut. Fullam has great expectations. The article is, however, one of description, and the opinions are rather suggested than directly expressed. Sixteen handsome illustrations accompany this valuable article, one of the most interesting of which is a picture of a company of blue-jackets formed in square to command two intersecting streets. Ex-Gov. Rodman M. Price in this number of the magazine describes a "Moonlight Duel on the San Juan," the heroes of which were Henry S. Thomas and Saml. C. Reid, principals, and Capt. Randolph Ridgely, 1st U. S. Art., the second for both parties; Reid being the son of the naval officer who commanded the *General Armstrong* at the memorable battle of Fayal in 1814. Ridgely availed himself of his position to secure a pledge from the antagonists that they would implicitly obey his instructions, and then gave the commands, "Shoulder arms; Present arms; Aim!" Instead of following this with fire, as was expected, he continued, *Recover arms; Shoulder arms; Advance ten paces; Forward, march; Order arms.* After a few words explaining the misunderstanding, which was a most trivial one, the final command came, "Shake hands!" So ended a bloodless affair. Thomas afterwards fell mortally wounded at the taking of the Bishop's Palace; Ridgely was accidentally killed in the plaza of Monterey after the taking of that city, and "Sam Reid" is still living, having attained an eminent position in the legal profession. James G. Blaine follows Mr. Fullam's article with one on the tariff, entitled the "President's Error." Nineteen other articles and poems with the editorial department complete a very interesting number.

One of the most elaborate of the text books thus far issued under the auspices of the Artillery School is the volume on "Practical Instruction in Minor Tactics and Strategy," which they have transferred for publication to D. Appleton and Co. It is by John P. Wisner, 1st Lieutenant 1st Artillery, and is intended for the use of the Regular Army and the militia. It is an elaboration of a paper on the same general subject, read by the author before the Military Association of the Pacific in June, 1885. The problems he presents are compiled or adopted from those given to officers at posts at the schools of application, and at the examinations at the war academies of Europe. The works of reference required in making use of them are few, and maps may be obtained from the Engineer Department, on foot or mounted reconnaissances may be made at the posts which will furnish topographical maps sufficient for all ordinary purposes. The camps of instruction of the militia will, as the author suggests, furnish ample opportunity for the solution of tactical problems in the field, and but little time will be required. During the rest of the year problems may be constructed on the late war, to be solved and discussed at the armories. Lieut. Wisner acknowledges his indebtedness to General Schofield for his first inspiration to a study of his subject, and he has made the best possible return, as General Schofield will undoubtedly acknowledge, by making his studies available for the benefit of others. He has placed within the reach of officers of the militia, as well as of the Army, a text book of which they should hasten to avail themselves.

Major Wm. L. Haskin, 1st Artillery, has done an excellent service for his brother officers by translating from the French of Captain G. Toutée, an abridgment of the first seven of Prince Hohenlohe's Letters upon Artillery. These letters are upon the part taken by the artillery in the campaigns of 1866 and 1870, the efficiency of the fire of the field artillery, the losses of artillery material in these campaigns, and the spirit of caste in the German artillery. To these, which appear in Capt. Toutée's abridgment, Major Haskin has added a full translation of a seventeenth letter, giving a summary of the previous letters prepared by a friend and approved by Hohenlohe, and an eighteenth letter replying to criticisms and questions. Acknowledgment is made to Lieut.-Col. R. P. Hughes, 1. G., U. S. A., for his services in comparing the abridgments and the translations of the last two letters with the originals. The work appears with the imprint of Alcatraz Island. We have had occasion before this to give some description of these letters of Prince Hohenlohe and to call attention to their value. We only regret that we have not been able to give more space to them.

W. B. Clarke and Co. publish a pocket volume entitled "Talks to the Signal Corps, 1st Brigade, Mass. Vol. M., on Outposts," by Capt. Wm. L. Chase, Engineer 1st Brigade Staff. While not new, it is a very compact presentation of an important military subject and is a most handy volume for study and reference.



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M. E. REPPENHAGEN advertises for sale some of  
the stock of the Manufacturing Company at High-  
land Falls, N. Y., which bears his name. A number  
of the officers at the Military Academy are inter-  
ested in this company, and from them we learn that  
the statements made as to the prosperity of the  
company thus far can be accepted with absolute as-  
surance of their correctness. The company, one of  
them writes us, "has no debts whatever; has paid  
for its grounds, buildings and machinery, and has  
besides over \$6,000 worth of goods on hand. This  
condition is the outcome of less than a year's busi-  
ness on a cash capital of \$10,000 paid up, of which  
\$6,000 was needed for permanent investment in  
buildings, grounds and machinery."

At last we have the "youngest soldier of the war,"  
but, unfortunately, he is dead. An Indianapolis  
despatch of Sept. 25 says: "He was born in Wayne  
County May 30, 1853, and enlisted as third-class  
musician in the 21st Indiana Regiment July 6, 1861,  
being 8 years, 1 month, and 6 days old. He was dis-  
charged Sept. 11, 1862, after serving 1 year, 2 months  
and 5 days, by reason of General Order No. 10, De-  
partment of the Gulf, at Camp Carrington, Louisi-  
ana, and died June 10, 1871."

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ARMY AND NAVY.

**LEGISLATION FOR THE NAVY.**

THE House Committee on Naval Affairs ex-  
perienced the novel sensation on Tuesday last of  
having the House consider and pass several of its  
measures. These were H. R. 4351, providing a  
system of deposits for seamen; H. R. 4353, provid-  
ing temporary homes on shipboard for enlisted men  
between dates of discharge and re-enlistment;  
H. R. 10652, to encourage the enlistment of boys as  
apprentices by furnishing them with an outfit of  
clothing upon enlistment, and H. R. 9674, to regu-  
late the course at the Naval Academy. All of these  
bills were passed as reported from the committee  
with the exception of the last, to which an amend-  
ment was adopted fixing the limits of age for ad-  
mission to the Naval Academy at from 16 to 21  
years.

The Navy has some small cause to be grateful for  
the extraordinary prolongation of the present ses-  
sion of the Congress, for without it there would  
have been no chance whatever for the passage by  
the House of these bills. Chairman Herbert stated  
during the hour given him on Tuesday for the con-  
sideration of naval bills that his committee had not  
had a single hour before during the present session;  
a fact which speaks volumes for the difficulties in  
the way of service legislation. Still, had the Naval  
Committee acted with as much promptness as that  
charged with Army affairs, it might have had its  
measures on the calendar early in the session, and  
there would have been much more chance for their  
consideration. Besides those bills passed on Tues-  
day there are others reported from the committee  
still on the calendar; but in no case, we believe, are  
the reports unanimous. It was therefore wise to  
take up only those in which there was no opposi-  
tion, for, as it was, the hour was barely long enough  
to consider those referred to. These bills are almost  
the only ones relating to the personnel of the Navy  
that have been passed by the House for the last six  
years. Vicious as the practice of embodying legis-  
lation of this sort in the appropriation bills unques-  
tionably was, yet experience would seem to show  
that it is almost the only way in which needed  
measures can be passed.

With the exception of three or four matters—  
such as the abolition of the junior ensigns, the re-  
lief of the cadet engineers and the increase of pay  
to the passed assistant engineers—there has been  
nothing done in relation to the personnel since the  
passage of the reduction act of August 5, 1882.  
At this late date it may be regarded as almost a  
certainty that there will be no further opportunity  
for naval legislation during the present Congress;  
at all events the chances for it are extremely small.

Of the bills themselves it may be said that those  
relating to the enlisted men are excellent. There  
should be no opposition on the part of the Senate  
Committee to any of these bills, and it is to be



hoped that once on the calendar they will readily be reached and quickly passed. The bill regulating the course at Annapolis should be passed in season to take effect during the academic year just about to begin. It will, of course, need mending, to allow the division of the first class to be made this year not later than October 31; if this is not done action on it will be delayed for an entire year. As originally reported from the House Committee it did not have the paragraph raising the age of admission; this was incorporated by an amendment proposed by Mr. O'Neill, of Philadelphia, acting we think, under a misapprehension of the case. As matters stand at present the maximum age at which an ensign can obtain his first commission is 24; certainly this is none too young; in fact it is too old by two years; the Service would be much better off if 29 were the limit. To raise the maximum age of admission to 21, thus making it possible for an ensign to be 27 when first commissioned, to go at the foot of a list of 725 officers, would be, it seems to us, a great mistake. It is to be hoped that the Senate Committee will refuse to adopt this portion of the bill. From statements made during the debate it would seem that the House Committee have had this subject under consideration, and that their opinion coincides with that expressed above.

#### WHY HORSES' TAILS ARE LONG IN THE ARMY.

As a woman's hair is her crown of glory, so the horse's tail is his sceptre of grace.

It is a noticeable fact, and one worthy of comment, that never in the history of our Army have the tails of the troopers' horses, nor of those of the light batteries, been meddled with. Not so with the tails of horses seen in the haunts of fashion. The custom of docking their tails is now carried to an absurd extent, and ultra fashionables leave their faithful slaves scarcely any tails at all. It now seems probable that it will end like that of the farmer's dog whose tail was cut off just behind his ears.

Thirty years or less ago it was the fashion to "prick" horses' tails as well as to "dock," or cut them off. The depressory muscles were severed after the removal of about two-thirds of the tail itself, and the mutilated stump was elevated by means of a rope attached to a weight, passed through a pulley in the ceiling of the stable. This, while possibly excusable in the treatment of horses that kicked and became dangerous when their tails were thrown over the reins in driving, was, as a rule, a cruel and a senseless custom.

Some horsemen claim that "docking" improves deficient quarters, a claim which it is easier to make than to establish.

The horse has been aptly likened to a ship; his head represents the bow, his body the hull and his tail the rudder. The eye is the lookout and the prompt obedience of motion to that indicated by the quick movement of the tail, is more rapid than that of the most faithful Ixion. The folly of the votaries of fashion is greater than they dream of, their lives even, sometimes paying the penalty.

The body of the horse is inclined, perhaps imperceptibly, but none the less surely, toward the point to which he desires to direct his course. The head is turned, also, more or less in the same direction, the tail inclining toward an opposite course and the long hair flows outward gently favoring the grace of movement. A "swish" of the tail when suddenly changing direction at speed, aids the horse in maintaining his balance and enables him to turn quickly and gracefully. In his employment by civilians, in such sports as require speed and obedience, the animal's ability to move quickly in changing direction is sacrificed to gratify a senseless whim. The polo player is mounted upon a pony, agile and willing to answer his master's slightest wish. He is fleet, active and well-trained, but, deprived of his steering apparatus and when he needs it most, must flounder like a ship that has lost its rudder. Very probably the recent accidents at the polo games at Newport would not have happened if the ponies had not been "docked."

Who are the best riders in the world? The Comanches. Do they dock their ponies' tails? No, they are far too wise and cunning to do anything so foolish. True, they sometimes clip a pony's ear, but

that does not perceptibly impede his movement. Inquiry and research fail to show that horses' tails are cut off in any cavalry regiments in the world.

A CORRESPONDENT of the N. Y. Sun calls attention to the strategic importance of Barnhart's Island in the St. Lawrence River, near Cornwall, just at the point where the St. Lawrence ceases to be the boundary between Canada and the United States. It was ceded to the United States in exchange for Grand Island, at the head of the St. Lawrence, many years ago. Says this correspondent: "Should there be any belligerent trouble with Canada, one cannon placed at the east end of the island would at once destroy the St. Lawrence as a commercial highway. If the Canadian threat which is occasionally indulged in that the Americans can be kept out of the St. Clair Flats Canal is ever put in force, we can readily, by closing the main channel of the St. Lawrence, which at Barnhart's Island runs for seven miles entirely within American territory, retaliate in the most thorough manner. Only 300 yards north of the eastern end of our Barnhart's Island is the Cornwall Canal, and a few yards further on is the main highroad and the Grand Trunk Railroad. A battery placed on Barnhart's Island would command these highways and absolutely block all trade except that which would pass through the single waterway of the Rideau Canal. The condition of this latter canal is so bad that any vessel drawing over four feet six inches of water is barred, and for all important and at all events belligerent purposes, it would be absolutely useless. Besides this, the Rideau Canal is frozen over more than six months in the year. It would, of course, be utterly impossible for any vessel of war, even the lightest of the torpedo boats, to float in four feet six inches of water, and the military advantage of the Rideau Canal is not particularly awe-inspiring or impressive." The Sun is doing excellent service by a series of letters showing the condition of public opinion in Canada with reference to this country. The desire for commercial union is general, and there is a strong and growing sentiment in favor of annexation of which we obtain no hint in official circles. The growing tendency to union in some form with this country has, according to this authority, received a temporary check from the President's retaliation message, and vigorous efforts are being made to establish transportation facilities for Canada independent of this country. The project of a railroad from the head of Hudson Bay into the heart of the grain region appears, for one thing, to be making progress.

"IMPERIAL ORDINANCE, NO. XLIV." of the Japanese Empire, dated June 13, 1888, providing for the organization of a Naval College, is signed by His Imperial Majesty and countersigned by Count Kuroda Kivotka, Minister President of State, and Count Saigo Yorimichi, Minister of State for the Navy. It provides for the following staff and prescribes their several duties, viz.: One director, a rear admiral; one vice director, captain; two assistants, lieutenants; one head instructor, a captain; nine gunnery, three torpedo and six navigation instructors, three of them commanders and fifteen lieutenants; ten instructors of machinery, one an inspector and nine assistant inspectors of machinery; nine instructors of navigation, one a commander and eight lieutenants; fourteen instructors of general science, professors in the navy department; one commander of the students' instruction corps, and one assistant lieutenant; several commanders of detachments, lieutenants (instructors); one chief surgeon and two surgeons; one chief paymaster and one paymaster. In addition several commissioned officers, officers of *hannin* rank and naval officers may be appointed.

THE Naval Expedition, which has been organized to determine the secondary meridian of longitude by the use of the electric telegraph, will leave New York about November 14 for Vera Cruz. The party will consist of Lieutenants John A. Norris and Charles Laird, Ensigns J. S. Holcombe and Spencer S. Wood. A number of tents have been constructed for the party by the Navy Department, and it is expected that this work will when finished complete the circuit of the entire globe. A full description of

the manner of the work appeared in the JOURNAL of August 25.

THE Military Committee was given an opportunity to present measures for consideration by the House on Wednesday, and although Chairman Townshend promptly came forward with several important bills, he did not succeed in securing the passage of any except several unimportant ones. The bills called and not passed were H. R. 11,352, to construct a road from Plattsburg, N. Y., through the Government Reservation, and H. R. 5691, for a road from Alexandria, Va., to the N. Cemetery near there; H. R. 9409, for the erection of an academic building and gymnasium at the Military Academy; H. R. 10190, for an Assistant Secretary of War; H. R. 8873, with Senate amendments, in relation to bonds of disbursing officers and monthly payments. Bills S. 2519, to make enlisted men of the Signal Corps responsible for public property; S. R. 10, relating to enclosure of certain points of interest at Gettysburg, and H. R. 5009, to provide arms, ammunition and equipage for the militia of Oregon; H. R. 1938, to reduce the Fort Lowell Reservation, were passed.

In a recent letter, addressed to the President of the United States, the Civil Service Reform Association of Brooklyn, at the head of which is ex-Mayor Low, say:

The clerical force at the Brooklyn Navy-yard comprises about 35 employees, whose duties are assigned by the Naval officers stationed at the yard. These naval officers are not now, nor have ever been, consulted to any extent as to the appointments to be made, but the clerks have been regarded as the spoil of the party in power, and have been sold by the authorized patronage brokers of such party. The force of mechanics and laborers comprises at present nearly 1,000 men; it has sometimes reached three or four times that figure. The enormous patronage involved in the selection of so large a force, and the facilities which New York and Brooklyn afford for its employment for partisan ends, make the control of these appointments here a regular business, for whose management party agents, irresponsible to the Government or to the public, are regularly assigned by the local party representatives. It is thoroughly understood that without the recommendation of these commissioners of patronage application for employment will be in vain.

Everybody who knows anything about it knows that this is exactly true, and the only wonder is that these innocent gentlemen should expect to change the condition by a letter to the President! It must be very sweet to be so guileless and confident. This method of doing business seems to be an essential part of our political system, peculiar to no administration and for which both parties are equally responsible.

THE National Gas Improvement Company have control over most of the United States of the simplest process for making gas thus far discovered, that secured by the Sutherland patent. It has been in operation for the past eight months, producing 1,000 feet 25 candle power gas from less than four gallons of oil, no expensive apparatus being necessary. It is upon this basis that the company establish a most favorable showing for income and profit from the stock which they offer for sale. They are establishing a system of sub-companies, a portion of whose stock they own and in whose profits they share. Large dividends are anticipated and the control of the company is in the hands of a board of directors, at the head of which is Mr. W. S. Chamberlin as president, the treasurer being Jas. Gillilan, ex-U. S. Treasurer. On 100 shares, costing \$250, they make an estimate of \$100 as probable income. Experience in New York and elsewhere has shown that the stock of gas companies forms a most profitable investment. The apprehensions created by the advent of electric light have proven wholly groundless, it being found that this increases the demand for gas and thus adds to the profits of the companies furnishing it.

THE New York Times, of September 23, congratulates Captain H. W. Lawton, 4th U. S. Cavalry, on receiving the nomination "for the coveted vacancy of major and assistant adjutant general," and thinks the selection "no disparagement to the many other competent officers who were candidates for the vacancy in General Drum's department." We were just about to remonstrate with this paper, usually so accurate in military matters, but we observe that in Monday's issue it credits the appointment to the Inspector General's Department.

THE sixteenth reunion of the National Association of ex-prisoners of War, was held at Indianapolis last week. Gen. W. H. Powell, of Belleville, Ill., is President, and Major L. P. Williams, of South Bend, Ind., Secretary and Treasurer.

THE President last Saturday afternoon signed the Fortification and Army appropriation bill.



GENERAL BENÉT, Chief of Ordnance, and General Casey, Chief of Engineers, have been informally discussing during the week the various provisions of the new fortification bill, with the view to submitting suggestions for the expenditure of the several appropriations to the Board as soon as it is formed. These two corps will necessarily have much to do with carrying out the provisions of the bill, notwithstanding that the expenditures are under the control of the Fortification Board. They will be called upon for suggestions in all subjects, and when the Board has reached a decision it will fall to the two bureaus to carry out the plan or plans adopted. Thus, their duties will be the same as before, the only difference being that there must be approval by a Board in addition to the Secretary of War before any work can be proceeded with. The selection of the Board is a matter that will receive the careful consideration of Secretary Endicott upon his return to Washington the early part of next week. Colonel Abbot will in all probability be the Engineer officer. As to the artillery officers, there are many suggestions, and quite a list of names have been submitted for consideration, prominent among them being those of Major E. B. Williston, 3d Artillery and Captain James M. Ingalls, 1st Artillery.

THE Senate Military Committee in its report recommending the passage of the bill increasing the pay of privates of the Hospital Corps to \$19 per month, embodies communications from the Secretary of War and the Surgeon-General of the Army strongly urging the passage of the bill. General Moore says:

The bill in question meets my unqualified approval, for the reason that the pay of privates of the Hospital Corps now fixed by law is much less than that heretofore given enlisted men who were detailed on extra duty for the performance of this service, and is not commensurate with the duties required of them. This has produced dissatisfaction and discontent among the men, and has already impaired the efficiency of the corps. The duties which these men are called upon to perform are often exceedingly trying and very dangerous: they are frequently required to lose rest in attendance at night upon patients dangerously ill with fevers or wounds; also to expose themselves to the contagion of diseases, as small pox, erysipelas, measles, etc., and to perform other duties about the persons of the helpless sick which are often offensive and highly disagreeable. In addition to this strictly professional service they are required to attend drills and lectures for instruction in the transportation of the sick and wounded, and in rendering to them first aid in emergencies. The soldier of the line has certain fixed times for the performance of his duties, and if called upon for a service not strictly military is paid for it at the rate of 35 or 50 cents per day, while the soldier of the Hospital Corps is continuously on duty and has no special opportunity for recreation or for bettering his financial condition by outside work. This contrast of emolument was forcibly and painfully shown at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., where, as reported by Surgeon McJannet, two men, candidates for transfer to the Hospital Corps and detailed as night nurses in charge of dangerously ill patients, abandoned their charge and deserted the service, the patients both dying during the succeeding twenty-four hours because of this neglect. An investigation developed the fact that the men deserted because they considered themselves so ill required for the service demanded of them.

AMONG the amendments made by the Senate to the general deficiency bill, which has passed both houses and is now in the hands of a conference committee, are the following of interest to the Army and Navy:

To allow Major Jared A. Smith, U. S. A., credit for transportation and interment of the remains of Major O. S. Babcock.

For Army mileage, \$6,000, instead of \$5,000, as allowed by the House.

To credit Lieut. Col. R. N. Bacheider, Q. M. Dept., with \$1,550, for horses irregularly purchased for the use of the Secretary of War.

To pay the State of South Carolina \$77,250 for rent of the citadel academy at Charleston.

Authorizing Secretary of Treasury to settle accounts of restored cadet engineers.

For amount paid by Pay Directors Russell and T. H. Looker for portrait of ex-Secretaries Chandler, Borie and Woodburn, on bills approved by Secretary Whitney, \$531.50.

For incident expenses incurred at Naval War College during 1887, \$234.25.

To relieve Pay Inspector Thomas T. Caswell, U. S. N., from suspensions made in his vouchers by the accounting officers amounting to \$738.57, and Pay Inspector J. H. Stevens, U. S. N., for amount paid in entertaining public officials on board the *Tennessee* at New Orleans in 1885, in amount \$460.

To pay Wm. Cramp and Sons for wharfage for monitor *Terror*, \$3,332.

For Navy Department claims allowed by 4th Auditor and 2d Comptroller (Mullan, Baker and Strong cases), \$300,463.04.

MAJOR B. C. THROCKMORTON, 2d U. S. Artillery, and the troops under his command at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, sailed this week for New York, where they will be stationed for the present at Fort Wadsworth. The spread of yellow fever in the South, and the difficulty of railway communication between many points, caused the military authorities at Washington to decide in favor of sending the troops in question to New York by sea, although New Orleans is so far entirely free from the epidemic.

THE troops in Camp Brooke were made happy by the arrival of Major Stanton, Sept. 11, with some \$40,000 to pay them.

THE proceedings of the Fort Monroe Examining Board in the cases of non-commissioned officers, candidates for appointment as 2d Lieutenants in the Army, have been received at the Adjutant General's Office. All the candidates were recommended for appointment. They passed the Board in the order named: Corpl. Moses A. Gray, 1st Sergt. Henry A. Barber, 1st Sergt. Michael M. McNamee, Sergt. Robert W. Rose, Sergt. Wm. C. Bennett, Sergt. Wm. A. Campbell, Corpl. F. H. Sargeant, Corpl. H. L. Jackson, Corpl. John M. Sigworth, Sergt. P. G. Lowe, and 1st Sergt. Wilson Chase.

GENERAL JOHN C. FREMONT is not yet on the retired list of the Army, as was incorrectly stated some weeks ago. The Senate, July 17, passed the bill to authorize his appointment and retirement. S. 2305, and it went to the House Committee on Military Affairs July 18.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has vetoed the bill providing for the disposal of the Fort Wallace, Kan., military reservation, which permits the Union Pacific Railroad to purchase within a limited time a certain part of the reservation, which is particularly described, at the rate of \$30 per acre.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### PENSACOLA NAVY-YARD.

COMMANDER C. L. HUNTINGTON, U. S. N., who had been granted permission to leave his station and go to Annapolis, on account of the serious illness of his wife, left for Pensacola, Sept. 22, and on the 24th resumed command of the navy-yard. During his absence the affairs of the station were administered by Capt. H. C. Cochran, of the Marine Corps, the senior officer present.

The malarial epidemic which drove away the marines continues, and scarcely 10 per cent. of the population of the region has escaped. The oldest employees of the navy-yard have succumbed, and neither age, color, sex, nativity nor acclimation protect those exposed.

The summer has been altogether exceptional in Southern States, and most favorable to the spread of the more serious epidemic, which has put the entire district into a state of panic and quarantine.

William Doyle, Henry Roy, John J. Keefe, William Davenport, G. B. Davison and E. Sherman have been appointed watchmen until the return of the marines from Norfolk.

The only work going on is the repairing of a small steam launch belonging to the Coast Survey and of some of the public buildings.

The wife and daughter of Carpenter M. Quigley, who died recently on the *Lancaster*, are residing in Pensacola.

Wm. H. Ballou contributes to the Chicago Saturday evening *Herald* an article on the defenses of the Gulf, in which he says: Two propositions for the better defence of the Gulf coast are under serious consideration. The first relates to the construction of an adequate ship canal from Jacksonville across the State of Florida to some point above Cedar Keys; the other comprises the removal of the Pensacola Navy-yard from its present position to the foot of Palafox street. The disasters to shipping at the present entrance of the Gulf of Mexico amount to about \$9,000,000 annually, and in ten years to a sum sufficient to complete the canal required. The Pensacola Navy-yard will doubtless be sold ere long, as various interests are being consolidated to move on Washington in a body, where the canal scheme will be presented simultaneously. In case of removal of the Navy-yard the present site would be available for use as an ordinary ship yard. Pensacola is one of our largest shipping ports. The actual value of the yard is estimated at \$2,325,320. Since the war about \$3,550,000 has been expended upon it, about 20 per cent. of which could be removed.

#### MARRIAGE OF MAJ.-GENERAL SCHOFIELD'S DAUGHTER.

FOR some weeks past Governor's Island has been in a flutter of preparation for the marriage of Miss Mary Campbell Schofield, only daughter of Maj.-Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A., Commander of the Army, to Lieut. Avery Delano Andrews, 5th U. S. Artillery, a young officer of great promise and decided ability. The event took place on Thursday evening, Sept. 27, at St. Cornelius's Chapel, Governor's Island, and presented all the features of a military wedding enhanced by the prominence of the parties interested. The church was beautifully and appropriately decorated, thanks to the ladies of the garrison. Great bunches of goldenrod mingled with yellow dahlias and autumn leaves, and the chandeliers up the centre aisle, under which the bridal procession passed, were hung with clusters of crimson gladioli the artillery color.

The bridal party entered at 6 p. m., the organist playing the Lohengrin March. First came the four ushers, Lieut. John Pitcher, 1st Cavalry, aide-de-camp; Lieut. T. B. Mott, 1st Artillery; Lieut. Chas. T. Riché, Engineer Corps, and Lieut. Chas. B. Wheeler, 5th Artillery, in full uniform; then the four bridesmaids, Miss Ruby Miller, daughter of Major Miller; Miss Dorothea Curtis, daughter of Col. Curtis; Miss May Thompson, sister of Mrs. Capt. Sawyer, and Miss Eleanor Farley, daughter of Major Farley; then the maid of honor, Miss Georgie Kilbourne, of Iowa. The bridegroom and his best man, Lieut. W. N. P. Darrow, 4th Artillery, and the chaplain of the post, the Rev. Dr. Goodwin, stood in the time-honored way at the chancel and awaited the coming of the bride. In the chancel were the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix and the Rev. Dr. Miles. The bride followed the bridesmaids, leaning on the arm of her father, the General. After the ceremony came a reception at the General's quarters, the wedding supper being served in the large dining room. Outside was the military band playing its best for such an occasion. Up stairs a large room was devoted to the display of presents, which included silver, rare lace and jewels. After the departure of the bride and bridegroom, at 10 p. m., the guests adjourned to the ball-room and enjoyed dancing for a couple of hours. The happy couple will conclude the wedding tour towards the end of October and then settle into quarters at Governor's Island, where Lieut. Andrews is at present on duty with his battery and in charge of the subsistence department. On their return they will find a well appointed establishment ready for them.

Over two thousand invitations were sent out for the wedding—to the President, his Cabinet, and all the prominent Army and Navy officers. Gen. Sherman was there and also Gen. Sickles and a host of Army officers and prominent citizens too long for mention. There were also a large number of naval officers present from the men-of-war now in port, the *Atlanta*, *Boston*, *Richmond*, and *Minnesota*.

#### (Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.) CENTENNIAL OF THE OHIO STATES.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 25, 1888.

THERE seems to be very little idea in the East of the extent of the Cincinnati Exposition. Aside from the Government part, it is a grand affair, well meriting general attention, as many as 18,000 visitors attending in one day. No such Government display has been made since the Philadelphia Centennial, and this part of the exhibition is the first to be sought for by visitors.

The Navy exhibit, of which you have already given some account, deals with the present, and indicates very fully what our new Navy is in guns, ships, instruments, etc. Complete models of the new cruisers are shown, and full size models of steel 6", 8", and 10" guns. Also the clocks, telescopes, and instruments of the Naval Observatory, with field observatories; the field observatory and instruments used in determination of longitude; deep sea sounding apparatus; maps and models from the Hydrographic Office, etc., etc.

The Army being poorer in new material, the War Department exhibit is largely historical, showing the course of development of small arms, machine-guns, cannon, and cartridges, including the latest B. L. field gun, magazine rifles, harness, equipments and accoutrements, armored turrets, depressing carriages, U. S. and foreign projectiles of largest make, etc., etc. In a shooting gallery the practical operations of determining the velocity of bullets are shown. There are also many trophies from the Revolution, the Mexican War, and the War of the Rebellion.

The Cincinnati papers have had very full descriptions of the Army and Navy exhibit with illustrations of some of the curiosities which attract their attention. These include a Whittier rifle, date unknown, a match-lock of the 14th Century, a wheel-lock, calibre 70; rifle, East Indian sword, an Albanian smooth-bore flint-lock musket, calibre 73; a Chinese match-lock, a collection of curious swords, one of spears and another of daggers, the first shot fired at Sumter, the shot sent in reply, samples of rebel shot including a winged shot, a French helmet and cuirass picked up at Sedan, the helmet showing a sabre stroke and the cuirass a bullet hole in the centre, and the stern-post of the *Kearsarge*, etc.

All sorts of machine guns, including the latest model of the celebrated Hotchkiss gun, with shield and experimental carriage, the Lowell, the Union, the Gardner, the Requa, are shown in the Government exhibit in working order. Specimens of all sorts of weapons are to be seen, from the antique silver-mounted, Moorish-stocked flint-lock to the latest Prussian, breech-loading, shell-ejecting rifle. There is a very fine collection of Japanese and other swords, lances, halberds, bill-hooks, fauchards, pikes, scimitars, modern lances, swords, sabres, and bayonets.

An apparatus showing the process of the manufacture of modern swords and sabres is exhibited. A superb collection of modern magazine rifles, from the old Spencer down to the latest French arm, is to be seen. The collection of revolvers is extensive and interesting. So is the collection of curious and unique arms and the specimens of metallic cartridges illustrating the progressive stages of manufacture and experimental work. Velocimeters are also to be seen, to say nothing of the hundreds of queer instruments of warfare used by savage tribes.

Interesting items are a rail of Western and Atlantic Railroad, twisted by soldiers on Sherman's march to the sea. Various Confederate shot from battlefields in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, some with copper bands, copper cups, wooden sabot, composition, hard rubber, etc. Bags of grape, stands of grape, canister, repeating shells, mortar shells and turbine, Abbot's, Cochran, diagonal with lead bands, Lawson's Rittman's, Day's chain shot and case, chain shot.

Among the shells are the Huginin, Sawyer, Armstrong, McIntyre's, Dymnick, Stafford and Schenke; 10-inch mortar shells and handles, shell for Hotchkiss. There are also a curious lot of guns used in the revolution, Mexican war and the rebellion, taken from battlefields and struck by bullets in various ways, making a very valuable and interesting collection, especially the rifle taken from Jefferson Davis when captured.

There is a very extensive collection of pistols and revolvers of all styles and patterns, including Starr's, Colt's, Joslyn's, Worth, Allen, Beal's Allen and Wheelock, Savage, Pettengill, Roger and Spencer, Remington, Darringer, Subl, Amberg, Prussian, Army, Waters, Haston, and many others, and Kelton's pistol pack for reloading of revolvers.

The collection of ammunition includes over 600 styles of small arm ammunition, showing the development of the modern centre fire metallic case cartridge from the old muzzle loading powder horn and wad.

The two exhibits give to Army and Navy officers coming to the centennial a rare opportunity to study the conditions of the Service, but they do not yet appear to appreciate the exhibits as being of more than local interest. There is no other place where such collections either of Army or Navy materiel can be seen, and they will be again scattered at the close of the exhibition. The War Department hopes soon to be able to show the Nordenfeldt and Maxim machine guns, and several of the new small calibre foreign magazine guns with their proper cartridges. Capt. A. H. Russell, Ord. Dept., is the representative of the War Dept., and Lieut. Richard Rush, representative of the Navy Dept.

#### LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The leave of 2d Lieut. Wm. A. Glassford, Signa Corps, is extended two months. Asst. Surg. Benjamin Munday and Wm. Owen, Jr., will report before the Army Board, New York City, Oct. 8, for examination for promotion. (S. O., H. Q. A., Sept. 28.)

"I SEE," said Mr. Barkins, "that there are a million more women than men in Germany." "Yes," said Mr. Smarty, "they do that to evade the military requirements of the German Government."—*Harper's Bazar*.

CAPT. JOHN C. HOWELL will be shortly ordered to command the *Atlanta*, relieving Capt. Bunce, whose time is up.



THE BEAR AND THE THETIS.

THE grateful sailors of the Pacific whaling flotilla have learned how possible it is for the Revenue Marine and the Navy to work together when occasion calls for it. In the letters of thanks from the masters of five wrecked whalers, from which we last week quoted, Capt. Healy, of the *Bear*, and Lieut.-Comdr. Emory, of the *Navy*, are both remembered with grateful acknowledgments.

The following communication has been received by the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the recent disaster in the Arctic:

The undersigned, masters of the whaling vessels wrecked at Point Barrow, Arctic Ocean, deem it their duty to express to the United States Government, and to you, sir, personally, our sincere thanks for the services rendered by the U. S. revenue cutter *Bear*, in receiving us, our officers and crew on board said vessel, and kindly caring for us, supplying our wants, saving property and bringing us safely to San Francisco; and this, sir, is only one of the many instances which she has rendered as valuable aid, for since the first advent of the revenue cutter in the Arctic Ocean her arrival has been looked forward to with increasing interest by every shipmaster and individual in the fleet. The presence among us of the revenue cutter *Bear*, with her experienced and energetic Captain, has given us increased confidence to pursue our dangerous calling. Since 1871 there have been about 70 vessels wrecked in these Arctic waters. Since the Government vessels have been cruising there they have brought to a place of safety over 400 men wrecked in the Arctic; they have given aid to distressed whalers by towing them to a place of safety when beset by the ice, and have furnished aid to numbers who had lost them; they have built coffer dams to repair our ships, which otherwise could not have continued their voyage, and have furnished us with much valuable information in regard to whales, ice currents, etc.; and, in fact, their services cannot be over-estimated by us, and we fully recognize the great favor you have done us in sending the cutter to the Arctic Ocean. Another most important fact which we duly appreciate is this: the services which have been rendered to the sick and disabled men of our ships by the doctor or surgeon of the *Bear* will long be remembered. There are over 2,000 men employed in the Arctic whaling ships and not one doctor to apply to in case of serious need. We are very grateful for this service; and now we respectfully request that the yearly cruise of the cutter *Bear* may be continued; to withdraw her from such service would be felt by us as a calamity. The experience, knowledge, and energy of the able commander of the *Bear* have peculiarly fitted him for this service. No one in the service of the Government knows the dangers to which we are subject, nor how to meet and render aid in such emergencies, so well as he does, and we know that we only express the sentiment of every whaler and officer when we say that his noble efforts in behalf of distressed whaling ships and their crews cannot be too highly praised. And now, one thing further, we have long considered the question of bringing to your notice the great need of a station of refuge at Point Barrow for the relief of shipwrecked seamen, and its establishment has been prayed for by the entire fleet. Could such a station be placed there, there is no question of the great benefit it would be to us. As we look back upon the many disasters that have happened to the whalers we can see the important service the Government has rendered, and we now, in the name of every shipmaster, officer and seaman in the whaling service, respectfully request that the cutter may still continue her yearly cruise. Our danger begins when we arrive at ice, and could the latter be with us from the beginning, say Sept. 1, or until such time as there shall be no further danger from the ice, we should look upon it as the greatest favor our Government could do us. Any information required in this matter would be gladly given by any master of whaling vessels familiar with the Arctic; or, if the Government preferred information from its own officers, Capt. M. A. Healy is, in our opinion, fully competent to furnish you with all necessary details, etc.

Respectfully yours,  
(Signed) W. H. KELLEY, schr. *Jane Gray*.  
WM. B. MILLARD, bark *Young Phoenix*.  
CHARLES GIFFORD, bark *Fleetwing*.  
N. F. WAGNER, schr. *Ino*.  
L. C. OWEN, bark *Mary and Susan*.

All of these, with the exception of the first named, have also signed the following:

The undersigned, shipmasters of the wrecked whaling vessels, take this occasion to tender their thanks to Capt. Emory, of the U. S. S. *Thetis*, for the aid extended to our shipwrecked crews in furnishing them clothing in their destitute condition; also, for his well-meant efforts to find and save the schr. *Jane Gray*. The disappointment he felt at his failure to find her shows the deep interest he felt in the saving of her property. We fully appreciate his noble efforts on our behalf, and we wish him a successful voyage and a safe return.

The Chief of the Revenue Marine Service has received the report of Capt. Healy, commanding the revenue cutter *Bear*, of the work done in the Arctic Sea during the last cruise and the particulars concerning the loss of the whaling fleet of five vessels. On Aug. 3 the barks named were lying just to the eastward of Point Barrow, the most northerly point on the American coast. In the morning a gale from the southwest sprang up and blew so heavily that all the vessels began to pound on the bottom. The *Mary* and *Susan* was the first to get into trouble. She carried away her rudder and began leaking so badly that she had to be abandoned. Before the vessel broke up the crew saved nearly all their effects. The *Fleetwing* and *Young Phoenix* followed. They parted both their chains, and the heavy pounding on the bottom set them to leaking badly. At this time the wind was blowing a perfect hurricane, and all hope of saving the *Fleetwing* was abandoned. Her crew had to take to once to the boats, as she suddenly began to take amidships and was going down rapidly.

The *Phoenix* carried away her rudder and began to leak very badly. She then fell off before the wind and being unable to steer ran into the bark *Triton* breaking away her flying jib boom and all her head gear. After working six hours to get her around on the opposite tack, so as to be able to run her ashore and save the effects of the men she had to be abandoned, as she was rapidly driving to sea. The crew took to the boats and were seven hours battling with the ice and snow, and all hands probably would have been lost had not the steam whaler *Beluga* come to our rescue. The *Jane Gray* was the last vessel to get into trouble. This was her first trip, being brand new and consequently better able to stand the pounding. One of her cables parted, however, and slipping the other, she tried to run out to sea. While trying to make a tack she went foul of an iceberg and had her side stove in. Her crew were rescued by the bark *Andrew Hicks* just as the *Gray* tilted to one side and capsized. On the 5th the gale still continued and the *Ino* got into trouble. In making a board off before she had gathered headway she struck the bottom and the next big wave carried her right ashore. These shipwrecked whalers were picked up by the *Bear* at Point Barrow on Aug. 5 and brought on board where clothing, shoes, socks, hats and underclothing were

served out. With the exception of the *Susan* and *Helen* the crews of the other whalers lost every thing they had, and their conditions when rescued were deplorable. The *Thetis*, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory commanding, rendered much efficient aid to the shipwrecked men, sending on board clothing, provisions, and also his port anchor and chain. The *Bear* brought 110 of the shipwrecked men to San Francisco, the other 55 having been put off at various points on the way down the coast. The loss cannot fall short of \$250,000, upon which there is little if any insurance.

(Despatch to the Baltimore Sun.)

MRS. SHERIDAN'S PENSION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.

On the Senate bill to pension Mrs. Sheridan at the rate of \$5,000 the House committee has recommended the reduction of this amount to \$3,500 per annum, and has made numerous fruitless efforts to obtain a vote. But all the developments in the House when this subject has been agitated indicate not nearly so much an opposition on account of the circumstances of the proposed beneficiary as a growing feeling against settling the principle that the widow of every high officer of the Army is to be provided with a large pension, irrespective of the fact that he may have been abundantly rewarded by either public or private munificence. On Friday night last some very interesting proceedings occurred in the House in connection with this proposed pension to Mrs. Sheridan. A large batch of pension bills was passed, although the greatest number of members present at any time during the evening was 31, about half and half, Democrats and Republicans. On this occasion the inevitable Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, had as a very effective aid in opposition Mr. Cheadle, of Indiana. Mr. Cheadle was a Union soldier. He was determined and dogged in opposition to the consideration of the bill, insisting that if the bill was to be considered it must be with a full House, and he would not be content with less than six hours of debate. As a thousand pension bills have been frequently rushed through with a dozen members present, and in less than six hours, Mr. Bingham naturally stood aghast at such a proposition, and he called out in the most earnest and pathetic tones, "Heaven and earth!" while the thirty-one members clapped their hands and roared with laughter. Brought by Democratic members who are in favor of the bill to name a day when he would permit it to be acted on, Mr. Cheadle replied: "No, sir, I will name no day during this session. [Cries of 'Regular order!'] I want to say to those men who are rushing into the arena here in this House to obtain large pensions for the select few, that the whole session has passed over without giving a moment's consideration to take out of the almshouses over 40,000 of my comrades. [Cries of 'Regular order!'] No day can be given to them for their bills. [Cries of 'Regular order!' and confusion.] I stand here [Cries of 'Regular order!'] and will make the point of no quorum. Whenever they attempt to violate those fundamental principles I shall not consent to it. They shall not do so, so far as I am concerned, except by a constitutional quorum of the House. [Cries of 'Regular order!'] I can neither be frightened nor deterred from my purpose. [Great confusion.]"

The Senate on Tuesday passed the bill making the pension \$3,500. Mr. Berry, of Arkansas, voting against it.

INFANTRY TACTICS.

An important memorandum upon the formation of infantry for attack purposes, consequent upon the greater range and power of modern artillery and musketry fire, has been issued by Sir Archibald Alison for the guidance of the British troops at Aldershot. The general principle laid down is that troops allotted for the attack will, when of sufficient strength, be divided into first, second and third line.

The first line, subdivided into firing line, supports, and reserves, engages the enemy, and is intended eventually to establish itself within charging distance of his position. The duties of the firing line are to keep up a well-directed fire upon the enemy from the moment such fire becomes effective, to push forward as near his position as possible, and thence to deliver such a heavy fire as will enable the second line to approach the point selected for attack and drive him from it.

The supports and reserves keep the firing line at its most effective strength by filling the gaps caused by the casualties, protect its flanks by the fire they can bring to bear upon any troops which threaten them, and encourage those engaged in front by the feeling that there is a body of comrades following to assist them. As the final stage is reached, the supports and reserves become absorbed in the extended line.

During the advance all serious flank attacks must be met by the reserves, which will also find any troops required for the long-range fire.

The second line assaults the position when its way is prepared through the losses inflicted upon the enemy by the first line.

The third line either confirms the success or covers the retreat of the first and second lines, and so prevents defeat from becoming disaster. In the final stage of the attack, as the firing line nears the enemy's position, and cannot advance further without unnecessary exposure, a convenient position should be selected whence a telling fire may be brought to bear upon the points of the enemy's position selected for attack. Should the reserve be still in rear, it should now join the front line, so as to bring its fire up to the maximum of effect.

The second line, well kept in hand, should now be led up to the firing line, opposite the selected points of the hostile line, where, from the concentrated fire from the artillery and of the firing line, the defenders must have suffered most. On reaching the firing line the second line will double through it with cheers, carrying the position at the point of the bayonet, the drums beating and bugles playing. The firing line will follow close in rear.

The third line, formed in the most convenient manner according to local circumstances, will work forward ready to support the attack, to meet the enemy's reserves if a serious counter attack is made when the assault is delivered, and subsequently to confirm the success of the attack by opening a heavy fire upon the enemy as he retreats, or by the mere occupation of the captured position.

The memorandum deals in detail with the formation for a battalion acting alone, battalions in brigades and divisions, and with the mode of re-formation. In advancing upon a position three zones are described, the first from 3,000 up to 1,700 yards, subject to artillery fire and rifle fire at extreme range; the second at from 1,700 to 500 yards, swept by artillery fire and unaimed rifle fire at long ranges; and the third, in two phases—the first from 500 to 350 yards, swept by aimed rifle fire, at medium and

short ranges; and the second phase from 350 yards up to the position in which independent firing will be used with fixed sights, the second line joining the first for the final charge, which must be carried out with vigor, the men cheering loudly, drums beating and bugles sounding. The third line following rapidly will, when the position is carried, open fire by volleys on the enemy as he retires.

THE HOSPITAL CORPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SINCE the organization of the Hospital Corps its defects have gradually appeared on the surface. The greatest drawback for an efficient organization is the insufficiency of the pay of the privates. Two classes of privates are an absolute necessity: Upon being transferred the man should be put into the second and receive the pay of a private of the line; after two years of satisfactory service he should be promoted to the first class, at \$19 per month. The first six months should be absolutely probationary, and if found unsuited for the position, but morally a good man, he should be transferred back into the line—if found of vicious habits he should be discharged the Service without retained pay and travelling allowances. Privates who marry should be at once discharged without pay and allowances. A suitable uniform should be devised for use of the corps, while on duty around the hospital, for instance, a neatly made coat and trousers of brown linen. The Army fatigue suits look slovenly, and the regular uniform is too heavy and expensive to be worn around ward, kitchen, or dispensary. The overcoat should be of dark blue cloth of the same style as is now worn by enlisted men, and both cape and coat lined with emerald green flannel. The uniform prescribed for hospital stewards is a complete kaleidoscope; every color of the rainbow is represented therein. The privates should have a side arm of the following description: A short sword, about 20 inches long and 2½ inches wide at the grip; the blade to be ground sharp on one side and provided with saw teeth on the other; have a brass guard and buckhorn grip, and to be carried in a leather scabbard on a frog and common black belt. This is called in Europe a *fascine knife*, and a very useful implement it is in camp and on the field.

The position of hospital steward is not in proportion with the rigid examinations required to obtain the position, and, therefore, wide-spread dissatisfaction exists. The hospital stewards, whose official title should be "Apothecary, U. S. Army," should be taken out of the ranks of enlisted men and made warrant officers by the President; that is, they should serve like commissioned officers, continuously; they should rank next below "additional 2d lieutenants" and with cadets, and after 30 years' service, or when incapacitated from active service from wounds or disease received in line of duty, should be retired with 75 per cent. of pay and all allowances; for each five years' service a longevity allowance of 5 per cent. of the pay should be given; also a fixed annual clothing allowance and rations as now allowed.

Acting Hospital Stewards should receive a warrant from the Secretary of War, with the title of "Assistant Apothecaries, U. S. A.," subject to the same provisions as now prescribed in regard to examination and length of service as private of the Hospital Corps—to be subject to reduction only by sentence of a General Court martial, when the privilege of discharge, if so wished, should be granted them. The present position is an anomaly—the idea is preposterous to require a man to pass a professional examination and then make him liable to be reduced by the whim and will of a contract surgeon (if he happens to be post surgeon). Acting Hospital Stewards when discharged by expiration of term of service, receive travelling allowance only at private's rates, another rank injustice.

Rank does not bring to stewards any special benefits, such as selection of quarters, etc., and therefore is only of importance to them on account of their social standing, which would be greatly improved if they would cease to be enlisted men, while discipline would not suffer a particle thereby! It is utterly absurd that the regimental N. C. staff should be the senior in rank to the N. C. staff appointed by the Secretary of War after a rigid scientific examination.

All the European armies accord their apothecaries commissioned rank and only in this Republic scientific attainments are placed below common clerical labor.

"TOUJOURS PRET."

MOVEMENTS OF SKIRMISHERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

CONSIDERABLE discussion has arisen in one of our western camps of instruction touching decisions communicated by the inspecting officer during a recent visit. It is well understood that skirmish drill has, in late years, come to be of the utmost importance, and it follows that there should be nothing ambiguous or confusing as to the correct manner of executing prescribed movements. The questions giving rise to this communication relate to the flank movements in marching to the rear. On the occasion referred to the inspector not only enjoined the observance of the decisions that the original right and left skirmishers do not lose their designation in moving to the rear, but went so far as to say that to change direction by the flank toward the original right skirmisher, from movement in line to the rear, the command should be given, "By the right flank, march!" the men, at this command, moving to their, then, left.

The writer holds that the confusion which, in time of excitement, must attend reversing the right and left in the manner indicated, affords sufficient argument against enforcing such complications.

The origin of the controversy has clearly not been kept in mind, that on the battlefield there can be but one right and one left in the thoughts of the commander-in-chief. With numerous organizations on the field, certain of them would be ordered to the right or left, regardless as to whether, for the moment, they be marching to the front or rear. Those in command of such organizations could not reasonably misunderstand the intention in giving the order, yet it is folly to argue from this that each private soldier should be made to understand that they must go to their right, when ordered to the left. Let the detailed movements be executed with the



least, confusion possible, to the right invariably meaning toward the right hand and the reverse.

The tactics explain clearly to the soldier how to execute to the rear and by the flanks, and the necessity for decisions conflicting with these instructions is not understood.

#### THE ARTILLERIST NAMED.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

"A." SOUNDS the keynote in his letter published in your issue of last week concerning the artillery officer to be selected as a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification. "A." says: "He must be a man of recognized scientific attainments." He must, indeed. And then he says: "We have him." We have, indeed, and his name is Capt. James M. Ingalls, 1st U. S. Art., now on duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe. None will deny his "recognized scientific attainments" and entire competency for the position in question.

PRO FAS ET GLORIA.

#### RETIREMENT FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

PERMIT me to make the following suggestions concerning the law of retirement and to ask that those who are interested in procuring the needed legislation will communicate with me, addressing "Oxo," care ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

1. All captains of cavalry, artillery and infantry who are passed fifty years of age and who have been at least five years in service, enlisted or commissioned, volunteer or Regular, without attaining a majority in their several arms, shall, upon their own application, be placed upon the retired list.
2. All lieutenants of cavalry, artillery and infantry who are passed forty-five years of age and who have been at least twenty-one years in service, enlisted or commissioned, volunteer or Regular, without attaining a majority in their several arms, shall, upon their own application, be placed upon the retired list.
3. That no act now in force shall be so construed as to limit or restrict the retirement of officers as herein provided for, but that these retirements shall be in addition to the number now authorized by law.

#### HOW TO LAY CEMENT WALKS.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Sept. 20, 1888.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In order that officers and men may become thoroughly conversant with the length of the step, it is suggested that hereafter at military posts wherever cement walks are laid, they be lined out in blocks 30 inches wide.

C. G.

#### PORTRAITS OF GRANT, SHERMAN AND SHERIDAN.

THE story of the way in which the pictures of Sheridan and Sherman came to be painted is not without interest. The picture of General Grant had been painted and was hanging in its place in the hall when Mr. Childs went to West Point last year as chairman of the Board of Visitors. Gen. Sheridan was looking at the picture, when Mr. Childs said: "You and Gen. Sherman were Gen. Grant's nearest assistants in the field. As you were grouped together in war, it would be a proper thing that your pictures should hang here together forever. I shall leave an order that if I die before you that your portrait be painted, and I hope it shall hang here with that of Gen. Grant and one of Gen. Sherman."

Gen. Sheridan and Mr. Childs strolled away, parting at Gen. Merritt's house. Mr. Childs went out to the hotel and had only just sat down and began a chat with Mrs. Childs when an orderly came in and said that Gen. Sheridan desired very much to see him.

"I have only just left him," said Mr. Childs, in surprise. "What does he want?"

"I don't know, sir," replied the orderly, "but it seems to be important."

Mr. Childs hurried over to meet General Sheridan. The General had evidently been indulging in a good spell of thinking. He at once exclaimed:

"Were you serious about that portrait of mine, Mr. Childs?"

"Certainly," answered the good publisher, laughing.

"Well, then, why wait till I am dead? Why not let it be done while I am living?"

"Why not, indeed? It shall be done while you are living."

Mr. Childs saw Gen. Sherman shortly after, and Gen. Sherman was delighted with the prospect. A commission for the painting was given at once. Gen. Sheridan's picture was completed only a short time before he died. He saw it and was very much pleased with it.

When Mr. Childs was in Washington attending Gen. Sheridan's funeral, at which he was a pall bearer, he met Gen. Sherman again in the office of the Secretary of War. There was a portrait of Gen. Sherman with those of other military chieftains hanging on the wall. It was by Huntington, and painted some years ago.

"There," said the General, "there, now, is a picture that I like."

"It is a good one," said Mr. Childs, "with a very good face. Your West Point picture shall be painted from that. It is only right, General, that a man should go down to posterity looking his best."

Secretary Endicott, when asked, said that it was not the custom of the department to lend out pictures, but in view of all the circumstances he would be delighted to let Mr. Childs have the portrait. Accordingly the picture arrived in Philadelphia some days ago, and Miss Darragh, Mr. Childs's artist, has painted out the face in her former picture and is painting one from the Huntington portrait. When Gen. Sheridan's picture shall have been completed all three then will be presented to the Government to hang in Grant Hall forever.

THE only branch of the Army that has contracted with English firms for blankets is the Medical Department, which requires a different quality for use in hospitals, and when they last invited proposals representatives of English manufacturers were the lowest bidders and were awarded the contract. The Quartermaster's Department furnishes nearly all the blankets used, and all of their recent contracts are with American firms.

## THE STATE TROOPS.

### SHAM BATTLE AND FIELD OPERATIONS.

BRIG.-GEN. C. P. GRAHAM, commanding the brigade of Connecticut National Guard, in reference to this instruction at encampments says: "In order to make this practice more instructive, maps of the camp ground and vicinity should be provided so that officers could familiarize themselves with the ground, which would enable them to execute their orders with a better understanding and more effectively. In the field manoeuvres in France and Germany all officers are furnished with maps of the ground that they are to work upon, and are carefully instructed in reading maps so that they can place their commands quickly in any position desired. I believe manoeuvres of this kind can be made of great benefit to the troops by giving the officers carefully prepared plans of the operations long before the encampment that they may have time to study them thoroughly, the plans to be made on modern tactical ideas. By becoming familiar with these plans they would be able to comprehend at a glance almost any plan that might be suddenly prepared in an emergency." Gen. Graham is also of opinion that better results and service are derived from brigade camps than that got from regimental camps. It brings the regiments together, excites a healthy rivalry between them, and greater improvement is made. In the brigade encampment every facility is given the commanding officers to perfect their organizations as much as a regimental camp could provide, while the field officers derive far greater benefits. It also brings about more uniformity throughout the brigade in instruction and drill.

### IOWA.

THE 1st Regiment, Col. W. G. Davis, went into camp at Sioux City, Iowa, on Saturday, Sept. 18, and remained until Sept. 15. The camp was pleasantly located near the city and was known as "Camp Cook." The field and staff of the regiment were Col. W. G. Davis, Lieut. Col. W. W. Woods, Major A. L. Bright, Lieut. Wm. Douglas, adjutant; Surg. P. R. Pine, Asst. Surg. A. L. Gety, and Chaplain J. B. Caselbeer. Capt. Babcock, U. S. A., was the inspector for the War Dept., and Major Priam, brigade inspector. Eight companies of the regiment were present. They are located in various towns and were as follows: Cos. A, Boone, Capt. R. M. Hyatt; B, Tipton, Capt. W. Kelley; C, Cedar Rapids, Capt. Geo. Greene; D, Marshalltown, Capt. G. Beeson; E, Clinton, Capt. F. W. Makin; F, Eldora, Capt. J. W. Scott; G, Vinton, Capt. J. P. Matthews; H, Tama City, Capt. C. D. Terry. The uniforms of the companies varied, some being in regulation dress and others in fancy uniforms. The camp routine was: Reveille, 5; morning service, 5.30; breakfast, 6; fatigue call, 6.45; surgeon's call, 7; 1st sergeant's call, 7.30; guard mounting, 8; battalion drill, 9; recall, 11 A. M.; dinner, 12 M.; officer's call and sergeant's call, 1; battalion drill, 2; recall, 4; supper, 6; dress parade (retreat), 6.45; tattoo, 10; taps, 10.30 P. M.

The tents were laid out in regulation style. Military courtesy was fair. There was a general desire to learn, and the men profited by the instruction. In guard duty there was plenty of room for improvement. The drills were by battalion, and all the manoeuvres possible were practiced, and the time well utilized in instruction. Each company had their own cook. The health of the camp was good, and the discipline, also. A handsome flag was presented to the regiment by the citizens of Sioux City. The regiment paraded in the city, and the Mayor made the presentation, accompanied with a speech, to which Col. Davis appropriately replied. The flag was silk and of regulation size, with a walnut staff and gold eagle apex. On the staff is a silver shield bearing the inscription, "From the People of Cedar Rapids to the First Regiment, I. N. G., Sept., 1888." In embroidery are the words, "First Regiment Iowa National Guard."

Gov. Larabee and staff arrived at camp on the morning of Sept. 11 and inspected the camp. In the afternoon there was a dress parade and review, in which the troops made a very good showing. In the evening a concert was given and the Governor held a levee. On the afternoon of the 12th skirmish drill, with blank cartridges, was practiced, in which the command made a creditable exhibition.

The command broke camp on the afternoon of Sept. 14, and the week was a very successful one. Major Babcock was elected an honorary member of the regiment.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

THE State Fencibles, of Philadelphia, have decided to change their uniform. The Board of Officers have resolved to adopt a red coat, similar in cut to the present coat, with white and gold embroidered work at the neck, the end of the sleeves and across the chest. Also a white waist belt. The pantaloons will be blue, with a broad white stripe instead of the present yellow stripe. The coat, which will be of bright scarlet red, will have epaulettes. Measures will be taken to guard against the effects of perspiration. The red coat was the original uniform of the Fencibles, and a picture of Capt. James Page in the armory shows him so attired.

Discussion is being indulged in in the 1st Brigade over a peculiar arrangement by which Major Lamb, surgeon of the 3d Regiment, P. N. G., becomes assistant surgeon of Battery A of Philadelphia, with the rank of 1st lieutenant. Dr. Lamb did not resign from the 3d Regiment, consequently the action of transferring him to the battery is unprecedented, as in neither the United States Regulations nor the State Code is any provision for transferring an officer from one branch of the service to another and dropping him several grades in rank.

It is reported that arrangements for the contest for the prizes donated by Lieut.-Col. Thomas Potter, Jr., of the Governor's staff, have been completed. The shooting will take place on Saturday, Oct. 20, and Saturday, Oct. 27, at the Frankford range. There will be shooting by company teams of four. The prizes will be first, gold collar badges; second, silver collar badges, and third, bronze collar badges. The prizes for the winning regimental team will be gold collar badges with diamond buckle eyes. The third match will be between regimental teams for the Potter Trophy, the bronze group, "The Last Cartridge."

Major W. W. Chew, of the State Fencibles Battalion, has issued a circular to his command stating that he disliked to lose a single man, but if they cannot attend drill regularly

their uniforms must be returned in and they would receive their discharges. This step is necessary owing to the numerous applications on file for membership.

The Gray for nobles on Saturday, Sept. 20, will leave for their Southern tour.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

At a military competition at New Bedford, Mass., Sept. 15, Co. E, 1st Infantry, contested for the gold company medal presented by Mayor Rotch, the winner to wear it for a year. The match was open to men who have been qualified as second-class marksmen, and each contestant had five shots at 200, 300 and 500 yards. The totals of contestants were: Corpl. McBay, 59; Corpl. Baudoin, 56; Lieut. Perry, 55; Pvt. Bradley, 55; Pvt. Gibbs, 54; Pvt. W. A. Russell, 54; Sergt. Swain, 50; Pvt. Pope, 49; Pvt. Dunham, 45; Sergt. Pope, 45; Pvt. Loomis, 30; Pvt. C. D. O'Russell, 38, and Corpl. Tabor, 18.

Application has been made for permission for the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts to enter under arms the States of New Hampshire, Vermont and New York, on the occasion of the company's fall parade Oct. 1 and 2. So long as it has its Old Guard to protect it, it is entirely safe to grant this permission.

The armory commissioners are busily at work looking at suitable locations for the two Boston armories, and the commission is now waiting for the city of Lowell to appropriate the necessary money before they can proceed with the armory for that city.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

### WISCONSIN.

WISCONSIN has come to the front in the matter of rifle instruction and practice in a manner not paralleled or equaled by any other State in the Union. Two years ago two officers of the Wisconsin National Guard, Gen. Chandler P. Chapman and Capt. George Graham, were able to secure a recognition of the importance of this feature of a soldier's instruction, and they succeeded in inducing an officer of the Regular Army to read a paper before the Officers' Association of the National Guard of the State upon the subject of rifle instruction, what to do and how to do it, methods pursued in the United States Army, etc. In the spring of 1887 there was not a rifle range in the State owned or controlled by the militia, except at Tomah—the home of Capt. Graham—and at Sparta and Mauston, both of which towns were near enough to enable the companies of the 3d Regiment of Infantry, located at the three towns named, to have rifle competitions on a small scale. The special feature of merit about these company and individual competitions was that the rules regulating the firings were those governing rifle competitions in the Regular Army. Thus Wisconsin was one of the first States to practically adopt Regular Army methods.

The Governor of the State, Jeremiah Rusk, owed much of his popularity among the better class of taxpayers to the vigorous methods he adopted in calling out the State troops to quell riots. The presence and assistance of Capt. Charles King, U. S. A., retired, was an important factor in elevating the standard of drill and discipline of the National Guard of Wisconsin. In a quiet way, things were shaped to prepare ways and means whereby in the matter of shooting with the service rifle the standard of excellence of the State troops in the use of the weapon should be on a par with their standing in other respects. The co-operation of Major-Gens. Terry and Crook was secured, and an officer was permitted to spend such portions of his time as was practicable in teaching the Wisconsin soldiery army methods of theory and practice. The 3d Infantry, W. N. G., had its annual encampment at Menomonie last June. This was followed by the encampment of the 4th Battalion at Milwaukee, and it by the encampment of the 1st Infantry at Madison. The 2d Infantry had its encampment at Ripon. At each of these meets a class, consisting of two men from each company of the regiment, was formed, and, under competent guidance, the classes devoted ten to twelve hours per day in learning how to shoot.

The Adjutant-General of the State was present at each of the encampments named and Capt. Graham was also present at two of them. When the annual rifle competition of the selected riflemen for places on the Department of Dakota rifle team took place a few weeks ago, Gen. Chapman was an invited visitor and a welcome guest throughout the Fort Snelling competition. He there familiarized himself with details not to be learned in any other way. It was determined that the State of Wisconsin should possess a rifle range of its own, and the town of Camp Douglas was decided upon as a place possessing unusual advantages for the purpose. Gen. Chapman, Major Thos. J. George, Captains George Graham and Geo. J. Schoeffel bought about 500 acres of land and now hold the title deeds for the same in trust for the State of Wisconsin. On Sept. 3 Governor Rusk consented to the plan of having a rifle camp of instruction and practice and he ordered 30 competitors to that place from Sept. 17 to 22, also seven officers. Between Sept. 3 and 17, what was a tree covered plain was cleared of shrubbery, a marker's shelter 300 feet long was built, a pit dug, patterning after the one at Fort Snelling originally planned by Col. S. E. Blunt, and eight Laidley targets were put into position ready for use. It is believed that this is the quickest work on record. The labor was continuous, night and day for two weeks.

In General Orders Governor Rusk directed that the rifle camp of instruction should be known as "Camp Philip Reade," and on Sept. 17 the troops were assembled by Adj. Gen. Chapman in front of his headquarters tent, an eulogistic speech was made, the United States flag was hoisted for the first time, three cheers were given in honor of the officer for whom the camp was named, and the first rifle camp of instruction and practice ever held in this country by State troops was declared formally opened.

In considering the scores made, regard should be had for the fact that the opportunities for previous instruction and practice, using the Service arm and cartridge, had been limited. Exception must be made in favor of Co. K, 3d Inf., Capt. Graham; Co. I, 3d Inf., Capt. D. W. Cheney, and Co. D, of the same regiment, Capt. Winsor. As already stated these organizations, at their own expense, had used their rifles for other purposes than to drill with, and an examination of the Camp Philip Reade rifle team will show that eleven out of the fourteen first men come from these three companies. With the excep-



tion of such practice as had been had last June, July and August at the annual regimental encampments, 77 of the 80 competitors had never in their lives before made a skirmish run.

At the rifle contest held Sept. 19 and 20, 1888, at Camp Philip Reade, Juneau Co., Wisconsin, and which contest was held pursuant to the methods prescribed by Blunt's Manual of Rifle and Carbine Firing. The following scores were made out of a possible 200 at known distances and skirmishing—using Target B for the latter:

Known Distances.	No.	Skirmish.	No.	Total.
1st Sgt. W. W. Warren, Co. K, 3d Regt.	147	14	62	223
Pvt. L. O. Stimpson, Co. I, 3d Regt.	144	17	61	222
2d Lt. H. A. Richards, Co. K, 3d Regt.	152	11	59	222
Corpl. E. K. Erwin, Co. K, 3d Regt.	154	7	61	222
2d Lt. W. A. Grimmer, Co. I, 3d Regt.	150	9	63	222
1st Lt. T. O. Thorburn, Co. I, 3d Regt.	140	15	67	222
Pvt. F. J. French, Co. I, 3d Regt.	157	4	60	221
Capt. D. W. Cheney, Co. I, 3d Regt.	151	12	58	221
Pvt. N. W. Burns, Co. E, 3d Regt.	150	3	68	221
Sergt. H. T. Martin, Co. E, 3d Regt.	161	2	58	221
Sergt. C. M. Thompson, Co. K, 3d Regt.	164	1	56	221
Sergt. Chas. McDowell, Co. C, 3d Regt.	125	23	73	221
ALTERNATES.				
Pvt. F. L. French, Co. I, 3d Regt.	152	9	55	216
Pvt. D. J. Tracey, Co. K, 3d Regt.	154	8	50	212

In order to have a just appreciation of the excellence of these scores, the reader should compare them with results attained in like competitions by the U. S. A., say 1883-'84, or even 1885, at Fort Snelling, Minn. Not a mishap or casualty of any kind marred the harmony or enthusiasm of the competitors.

In company competition, fixed distance, two competitors from each company, the following scores were made out of a possible 400 per Co. team:

Co. I, 3d Infantry—P. L. French, 168; L. O. Stimpson, 153. Total, 323.	Co. C, 3d Infantry—H. T. Martin, 106; J. J. Rogers, 140. Total, 246.
Co. E, 3d Infantry—Pvt. Lawson, 152; Pvt. N. W. Burns, 152. Total, 304.	Co. K, 3d Infantry—1st Sergeant Warren, 159; Corpl. E. K. Erwin, 137. Total, 296.
Co. D, 3d Infantry—Lieut. W. A. Grimmer, 165; 1st Sergt. Hale, 130. Total, 291.	1st Light Battery—Sergt. O. Zvoitusch, 140; Pvt. Campbell, 140. Total, 280.
Co. E, 3d Infantry—Private Tripp, 135; Private Abel, 127. Total, 262.	Co. C, 3d Infantry—Chas. McDowell, 141; Sergt. Koneger, 117. Total, 258.
Co. G, 3d Infantry—H. C. Rogers, 136; Cook, 121. Total, 257.	Co. C, 3d Infantry—Hulwin, 149; Rakow, 108. Total, 257.
Co. A, 3d Infantry—Private Reichert, 137; Sergeant Ott, 115. Total, 252.	Co. B, 3d Infantry—Gibson, 141; Richardson, 111. Tot., 252.

The scores, in aggregate, of the other company teams were: L, 2d Inf., 245; D, 1st, 220; H, 2d Inf., 237; F, 2d, 222; E, 1st, 220; F, 3d, 218; H, 1st, 211; A, 3d, 211; I, 1st, 197; K, 1st, 167; D, 3d, 167.

It is not claimed, or asserted, that any of these percentages are excessive. All are given with the statement that they are to be considered only in connection with the experience, or inexperience, of their possessors, but, next year, we say to all competitors, "Look out for Wisconsin!"

Gen. T. H. Ruger, commanding the Dept. of Dakota, lived at one time in Janesville, and is, therefore, counted as a Wisconsin man. The Adjutant-General of Wisconsin recently called upon him for advice and suggestion regarding a rifle range. Gen. Ruger enjoined Gen. Chapman to not make the mistake of getting too little ground, but to exercise forethought enough to provide for possible exigencies for the future and to take warning from the experience of those who did not get acreage when they could have done so only to find, later, that they could not when they would. The Camp Philip Reade grounds could accommodate the troops of a Division and there would still be ground enough left for a rifle competition. The section somewhat resembles the Green River palisades, familiar to travellers along the Union Pacific Railway; also the mesas of the Southwestern frontier of the U. S.

Just behind the targets, one of these precipitous cliffs rises boldly up to a height of over a hundred feet, forming a magnificent and absolutely secure bullet stop. The Chicago and Northwestern R. R. runs along the west end of the reservation and the town of Camp Douglas is only three-quarters of a mile away. Altogether the range has advantages, both natural and constructive, not surpassed by any other rifle range in the country and Wisconsin riflemen of the next generation will bless the prescience of Chapman, Graham, George and Schoeffel.

#### CONNECTICUT.

Rifle practice is now interesting the military of this State. G. O. 21, Sept. 20, A. G. O., announce that a State rifle match for regimental teams will take place at the 1st Regiment rifle range, Hartford, Wednesday, Oct. 17. Two trophies are offered by the State. The first prize, a solid silver cup, to the team making the highest aggregate score at 200 and 500 yards and the second prize to the team making the next highest aggregate score. Both prizes to be competed for annually and to be won three times. A suitable medal will be awarded by the State, annually, to each member of the team winning the first prize. The entrance is free and the team must consist of 12 men with three reserves. They must use the State arm, which must have a trigger pull of not less than six pounds. Any ammunition can be used. The distance is 200 and 500 yards, seven shots at each. Rules of the N. R. A. govern. To the commanding officer of each organization entering a team will be issued, upon requisition on the Q. M. General, 1,500 rounds ball cartridge, cal. .45, 70-500. Maj. Jas. H. Jarman, Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice Co. N. G., is appointed executive and range officer.

#### TENNESSEE.

The services of the National Guard have been called for to enforce the quarantine at Memphis, Tenn. On Sept. 23 D. P. Hedden, president of the Taxing District, Memphis, Tenn., received the following telegram from Gov. Robert L. Taylor, from Nashville: "Your telegram of yesterday asking me

to order the militia to report to you to aid in enforcing the quarantine was held awaiting my arrival in Nashville. I am powerless to comply, having no authority of law to call out the militia for such purposes and without a dollar of appropriation with which to pay them. If the militia see proper to volunteer for such purposes I will not forbid it." President Hedden consulted with Major Carnes, commanding the 2d Battalion, N. G. S. T., and the following order was issued:

HEADQUARTERS 2d BATTALION, N. G. S. T., MEMPHIS, TENN., Sept. 22, 1888.

#### Special Order No. 1.

This command is hereby ordered to report at the armory of the Chickasaw Guards to-morrow (Monday) morning at 9 o'clock, in fatigue uniform, for the purpose of doing quarantine duty for the protection of our city against the outside world. By order: T. S. CARNES, Major, commanding.

By HARRY ALLEN, Adjutant.

#### Thirteenth New York.—Col. D. E. Austen.

MEMBERS of this regiment, who have not qualified as marksmen, will be accorded practice at Creedmoor, on Monday, Oct. 8. Fatigue uniform. Major Richard P. Morrie is detailed to command. Assembly at 7 o'clock, A. M. The companies of the regiment are ordered to resume drills on and after Oct. 1 as follows: Mondays, Cos. A and B; Tuesdays, D and F; Wednesdays, H and K; Thursdays, U and G; Fridays, E and I. Fatigue uniform.

The expedition of Company I, Capt. Cochran, and Company K, Capt. Liscomb, with a detachment of Company G, Capt. Watson, on Saturday night, proved to be of considerable practical value; and the organizers of and participants in the tour of duty are entitled to due credit therefor. The party, numbering about one hundred, marched from the armory about 8 P. M., down Atlantic avenue to South Ferry, and proceeded by ferry and elevated train to Harlem Bridge, from which point it marched about two miles to Col. Austen's place at Hunt's Point, where it went into bivouac on ample grounds and established camp and picket guard, with outposts, patrols, etc. During the night a party under Capt. Liscomb left the friendly bivouac, and assuming the capacity of the "foes" attacked the position at Hunt's Point. Interesting, and in some instances, instructive and intelligent exhibits of tactical skill, necessitated by the nature of the ground and the position and movements of the opposing force, were made by the respective commanding officers. The "impossible" situation were indulged in. Several miles of ground were gone over during the manoeuvres, and after the cessation of hostilities the reunited opponents returned to the grounds and rested, returning to Brooklyn about 6 o'clock P. M. The detachment carried blank ammunition, the army ration, blankets and overcoats slung, and did not spare itself in the matter of work and discomfort. Quite a large party of officers and friends of the regiment gathered at Col. Austen's house to see and encourage the enterprise. Surgeon Cochran, Asst. Surg. Jarret, Lieuts. Tucker, Broome, Anderson and others accompanied the party on duty.

Theoretical instruction was imparted to the officers of the regiment on Thursday evening, the instructors being Capt. Hamilton, U. S. A., and Lieuts. Austen and Harding of the 13th. These are to be maintained, we learn, during the winter.

#### Ninth New York.—Col. W. Seward, Jr.

THE several companies of the 9th are directed to resume company drills, commencing Oct. 1, 1888, and continue until April, 1889. The adjutant is directed to execute the ceremony of guard mounting at least twice in each company during the drill season. Lieut. Col. Rand is directed to supervise the drills and ceremonies ordered, and will make from time to time verbal reports to the colonel commanding.

Of Capt. W. R. Clough, who has resigned, Colonel Seward says: "In the resignation of Captain Clough, the regiment loses the services of one of its most efficient officers. Esteemed, active, energetic, he imparted his enthusiasm to the members of his command, stimulating them by his example to constant activity, in promoting the welfare and efficiency of Co. H. He goes from us carrying our best wishes for his future happiness and prosperity."

The commissioned officers are directed to assemble at the armory on each Monday evening at 8.30 o'clock, commencing Monday, Nov. 12, 1888, and ending Monday, April 1, 1889. The annual muster and inspection of this command will occur Monday, Oct. 29, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

#### DANGEROUS RIFLE SHOOTING.

It is stated that owing to another complaint lodged with the police authorities, Superintendent Lamson has ordered that all shooting over the 1st Brigade range at Frankford, Pa., should cease until proper arrangements are made that will ensure protection to people on adjacent properties and on the river.

Major Huidekoper has arranged for ten car loads of railroad ties, that will be used in building a protecting wall, and it is expected that the range will be ready in a few days, due notice of which will be given the several commands.

A sailing yacht on the Delaware was riddled to pieces a few days ago by the sharpshooters at the Bridesburg, Pa., range. Capt. L. C. Hall, Jr., 3d Inf., P. N. G., marched his company to the Bridesburg, Pa., rifle range, but the police would not allow them to qualify, owing to the complaints of accidents to life and property on the river.

During a recent rifle shoot of the Putnam Guards of Lowell, Mass., a member who was making the shot was struck in the elbow by a bullet which had come a distance of 300 yards and then passed through a 6 inch plank.

#### MILITIA ITEMS.

From the office of Floyd Clarkson, headquarters of the Duryee testimonial, 90 Broadway, New York, Sept. 4, we receive a circular letter saying: "It having come to our knowledge that Col. Abram Duryee, once the popular and able commander of our Alma Mater when we were young men, is now confined to his house by disease which will probably unfit him for the further active duties of life, a few of the old members of the 7th Regiment and friends of our old and beloved commander have concluded that only a suggestion would be necessary to those formerly attached to his command, for them to provide such a testimonial of our regard and affection as would enable him to have more of the necessities and comforts of life. We therefore invite you to send an amount in the enclosed envelope to L. L. S. Clearman, treasurer, 32 Broad street, as may seem fitting to you. While inviting the old comrades of his command thus to evidence their affection and regard, we would be greatly pleased if any friend of the 7th Regiment and Col. Duryee should feel disposed to participate in this movement." This is signed by the following: Edgar M. Crawford, chairman; George P. Edgar, secretary; L. L. S. Clearman, treasurer; E. G. Arthur, John J. Budd, C. B. Hostwick, Edwin A. Brooks, Peter Brinist, Floyd Clarkson, Benjamin Edge, H. C. Fisher, W. B. Freeman, H. J. Hayden, John H. Kemp, W. R. McDiarmid, C. B. Outcalt, Jas. K. Place, W. H. Riblet, C. K. Rathbone, Jackson S. Schultz, John W. Sailer, Wm. A. Smealight, E. L. Vile, Locke W. Whitewater, R. F. Ware, H. H. Worcester, committee. This is a most becoming expression of good will toward a veteran soldier and courteous and genial gentleman. As Gen. Duryee has been for 15 months confined to his home by paralysis it will be especially appreciated at this time,

At a meeting in Richmond, Va., Sept. 18, of the State Military Board and the board on the Chesapeake, the question of buying a Gatling gun for the Orator Navy, for use against the pirate cysterman, was discussed and Gov. Lee, the chairman of both boards, decided to apply to the Secretary of War for the gun.

A detachment of the 14th N. Y., in command of Major J. McNeil, were at Creedmoor for rifle practice on Sept. 24. 34 men shot and 23 qualified as follows: Major J. Atwood, 23; Sergt. J. Crawford, 25; Pts. Trabant, 31; Boismann, 23; Seymour, 22; Legree, 20; Keating, 20; Sergt. Capstick, 25; Pts. Baldwin, 30; Graham, 22; Sergt. Fogarty, 21; Pvt. Chambers, 37; Sergt. Jennings, 27; Corpl. Riefenstahl, 29; Lieut. McBride, 25; Pvt. Lundquist, 25; Capt. Crane, 27; Pts. Tetamore, 25; Gow, 27; McLene, 28; Martin, 31; Wells, 28. Major J. Atwood was present as surgeon and Capt. H. Cardona as I. R. P.

We have just received the last report of Brig.-Gen. R. H. Orton, Adjutant-General of California, and Brig.-Gen. F. W. Seeley, Adjutant-General of Minnesota.

Two hundred members of the Harrison and Morton Club of Glen Cove, with the Glen Cove Band and Drum Corps, tendered to Col. S. V. R. Cruiger, late 12th N. Y., and now the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, a reception at his residence in Bayville on Saturday, Sept. 22. The Colonel dispensed his hospitality with a liberal hand, and the party left thoroughly satisfied that they had met a gentleman, a genial host, and an admirable citizen.

Roll call of the Veterans of the 6th N. Y. Cavalry was held in the large parlor on the second floor of Metropolitan Hotel, 22 Broadway, corner of Spring street, on Thursday, Sept. 27, 10 A. M., sharp. Bugle sounded the assembly at that hour. Cross sabre and badge were furnished for all who notify the secretary that they would be present. The secretary has received 150 names of those who have been connected with the regiment, in addition to names published last year.

Col. J. S. McEwan, A. A. G., has been looking for a temporary site for the 25th Separate Co., of Middletown, N. Y. The company is desirous of getting their new home as soon as possible, and it will do much to awaken interest and add to the efficiency of the command when they are provided with proper quarters.

Complaint is made of the leaky condition of the roof of the armory of the 12th Separate Co., of Troy, N. Y., Capt. J. Erolf, despite the fact that the armory was recently repaired and the work accepted by the State.

It is expected that when the extension of the 4th Regiment armory is completed appropriate ceremonies will be held on the opening night. The work should be finished in December next, and the regiment will possess one of the largest armories in the country.

The contract for building the new armory for the 32d Sen. Co., of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., under the changed plans, has been let to P. F. Buckley, of Troy, by the State Armory Commission. It is expected that the building will be broken the week or next. The building will be a handsome one and an ornament to the village, and is to cost about \$30,000.

Permission has been granted the 9th Mass. militia to enter the State of New York under arms, Oct. 4 and 5.

At a meeting of the members of Co. B, of the 3d Inf., N. G. Cal., James T. Burns was elected 1st lieutenant and 1st Sergt. W. J. Bernard 2d lieutenant by a unanimous vote. The Veteran Association of the 7th N. Y. will celebrate the 64th anniversary of the regiment by a dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel, on Thursday evening, Oct. 4. 1st Sergt. A. McDougall has been elected 3d lieutenant of Co. C.

The recruit class in the 69th N. Y., under the charge of Capt. Jas. Conlon, are now being instructed at the armory. All the recruits are to be formed in one class and drilled each week, and no man will be allowed to enter the ranks of the companies until he is thoroughly instructed. Capt. Conlon is a thorough tactician and a good instructor. The regiment will also have a school for the instruction of non-commissioned officers.

In an order dated Executive Department, Boston, Sept. 20, 1888, Oliver Ames, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, says: "Believing that every officer and enlisted man of the militia who, having an honorable record, dies while in the service of the State is entitled to military funeral honors; and fully appreciating the honor, loyalty and energetic service rendered the State by the late Colonel Austen C. Wellington, let an order be issued providing for a funeral escort in accordance with his rank." The 1st Regiment Infantry, Lieut. Col. Thomas R. Matthews, commanding, was detailed.

The plans of the new armory, which were adopted by the 2d N. Y., have been sent to the Armory Board for action, and the first building action as yet by that body, and as the season has so far advanced the building will not be commenced until the spring of 1890. The non-commissioned officers of the regiment have formed an association for systematic instruction. The company drills will commence on Monday, Oct. 1. Privates Richardson, Santa, Van Holten, Treat and Secor have been appointed corporals in Co. I.

Sergts. Finley, McConnell, Heime, Lutz and Melone have been appointed to make arrangements for the annual prize shooting of the 2d Battery, Capt. E. F. Maric, which will take place at Creedmoor on Thursday, Nov. 22. The battery now drills in sections on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week, and the sections are commanded by Lieuts. Wilson, Rodgers and Pasco. The 1st Battery, Capt. Louis Wendell, will report at the armory in fatigue uniform with sabres for drill and instruction on Monday, Oct. 1 and Friday, Oct. 5.

Lieut. H. C. Chamberlin, 3d Ba., Canadian militia, is mourning because he had to pay duty on a cup he won 11 years at Wimbledon, and another member of the team, "Red" Sergt. Alex. Wilson, of the 3d Ba., who won the handsome cup presented by the London Corporation for competition by the Canadian twenty, had to pay \$300 duty upon the trophy. Let them be consoled by remembering that a member of the 12th N. Y. N. G. A. B. Van Heusen, had to pay a duty of \$100 on the Queen's Cup which he won at Wimbledon some years ago.

The 33d Separate Company was inspected Sept. 19 by Col. Thos. H. McGrath, accompanied by Col. J. S. McEwan, A. A. G. Following are the figures: Officers—3 present out of 4. Enlisted men—65 present out of 70. Total—68 present, 6 absent; in all 74. Present and absent at last muster, 80.

Marshall John Barker, Jr., of the 2d N. Y., has aroused some feeling by his treatment of a private of that regiment, Geo. F. Jarrett, whom he had occasion to arrest for non-payment of fines. The marshal declares that when he presented his warrant the young man treated him impudently, and in an altercation which resulted kicked him in the tenderest portion of his person. At all events Jarrett was beaten and carried off to Ludlow st. jail, from which he was next day released, his finger having been restored. An investigation is to be made into the matter, and a lawyer who witnessed the affair stands ready to champion Jarrett's case as soon as the investigation is completed.

The annual inspection of the 35th Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y., occurred at the armory, Ogdensburg, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, Sept. 18. Col. Thomas H. McGrath, Asst. Inspector-General, inspecting officer: Col. Jas. S. McEwan, Asst. Adjt.-General, was also present. The company fell in at 8 o'clock, 71 men and 13 being present. Col. McGrath was delayed about three hours by a broken train and consequently did not arrive until after 9 o'clock when he proceeded to review and inspect the company. The showing was the most creditable in the company's history, the percentage of attendance being 100. During the inspection the armory was filled with friends of the company, and after a dress parade an informal reception was given. Col. McGrath and McEwan were held in the company's parlors, among those present were Lieut. Fred M. Symonds, U. S. N.; Lieut. Davis and Cardinaw, U. S. Revenue Steamer Gen. M. B. B. Captain Wm. L. Best, Hon. George Hall, Mayor of Ogdensburg; Hon. Wm. L. Proctor, Alderman Frank Owen, Gen. R. W. Johnson, Mr. J. M. Proctor and Thomas Spratt, Esq. The Ogdensburg City Band was present and went over and under arms in a grand march.

The 4th N. Y. Col. Gaylor, is ordered to assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform, with sabres on Friday, Oct. 5, at 7.15 A. M., for the purpose of proceeding to Creedmoor for rifle practice.



## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**C. W. L. asks:** Has the President made his appointments to the Military Academy for next June? **Ans.**—No.

**R. asks:** When does a sick leave commence or go into effect, and when does it terminate? **Ans.**—Par. 78 of the Regulations (as amended in G. O. 19, A. G. O., April 12, 1888), says: "A leave of absence commences on the day following that on which the officer departs from his station. Leave for one month, beginning on the first day of a calendar month, expires with the last day of the month, whatever its number of days. Commencing on an intermediate day of a month, the leave expires with the day preceding the same day in the next month. The day of departure, whatever the hour, is counted as a day of duty; the day of return, whatever its hour, as a day of absence."

**N. asks:** Are the uniform dress coat button, staff, mentioned in the clothing price list for the current fiscal year, G. O. 57, A. G. O., c. s., meant as the regulation buttons for members of the general non-com. staff? **Ans.**—No. The regulation button is the same for all enlisted men.

**J. M., Texas, asks:** Can I legally be tried for desertion if I am on an unexpired pass when arrested? **Ans.**—Yes; if it is shown that your obtaining a pass was only to aid you to desert more easily. If you left your post on a pass with an intention never to come back and this fact can be proved, you were a deserter from the beginning and can be tried as such.

**Red Cross asks:** If a member of the Hospital Corps gets married, will he be discharged the Service? **Ans.**—Not necessarily, but if his marriage should lead to interference with his duties, then discharge might result. It is not so much a question of marrying as it is the endeavors of married soldiers to obtain all sorts of privileges on that account, which eventually produce effects hurtful to discipline and good order.

**S. U. B. Scriber says:** I noticed in reading a sketch of Maj. Gen. Schofield's life it is stated that he obtained a leave to fill the chair of a professorship at one time. Under what circumstances can an officer do the same now? **Ans.**—General Schofield obtained a leave from 1860 to 1861, during which time he became Professor of Physics in Washington University at St. Louis. The leave was granted by the Secretary of War, and application now through regular channels to that official for a leave for a similar purpose might be favorably acted upon.

**Recruit asks:** 1. What is the proper distance between ranks in column of companies, and divisions and column of fours? **Ans.**—On the march in quick time or at a halt, the distance between ranks is facing distance. At double time, or when crossing rough ground it is increased to 28 inches.

2. Has the distance been changed by new regulations? **Ans.**—No.

3. Who are the field officers of a regiment? **Ans.**—Colonel, Lieut.-Colonel and Major, or Majors, if there are more than one.

**Arizona asks:** Should an enlisted man give his "deposit book" to a soldier or civilian as security for borrowed money and the giver should die before said debt was paid, what would one have to do in order to obtain settlement of the account? Can a soldier or civilian purchase a deposit book and legally claim the amount due in it on and after the discharge of the soldier from the Service? **Ans.**—Army Regulations (2458) teach that where a soldier is discharged, the officer signing his final statements, (without which the paymaster is not authorized to pay deposits), will ascertain if the said soldier has the deposit book in his possession. If so, he must present it with the final statements to the paymaster. If he claims to have lost it, he must attach to his final statements an affidavit to that effect. "The affidavit should clearly set forth the facts and circumstances of loss of the book, and that the soldier has not sold

or assigned it. Upon this evidence the paymaster may pay without the deposit book." From the foregoing it is clear that a soldier's deposit book is neither salable nor assignable. No person, therefore, can purchase a soldier's deposit book and demand payment to himself of the amount due in it, after the soldier's discharge. Except in case of the loss of the book, a paymaster cannot pay deposits without the surrender of it. Having lent money to a soldier, since dead, who gave his deposit book as security; though the transaction was without warrant of law, you have an equitable claim for the amount lent, upon such soldier's heirs. Inform them that you are ready to surrender the book on repayment of your loan. This will probably result in your being paid. You cannot obtain payment yourself from the paymaster. To find out who are the heirs apply to his captain, or, if necessary, to Adj.-Gen. Drum in Washington; or, openly and frankly, consult the paymaster on his next arrival at the post. Should you be obliged, after all, to lose your money, be grateful for the opportunity given you to learn wisdom by experience.

**G. L. Q. asks:** Will you kindly refer the following questions on tactics to the usual authority, and when decided publish the decision in your valuable Journal in the column devoted to the purpose? Battalion drill, five companies in column of companies left in front at a halt. Command is given: 1. Form divisions, right oblique; 2. march; 3. Battalion; 4. halt. Does the odd (now leading or left company), "oblique" or "forward guide left"? When divisions are formed give position of the odd company (now left division), and consult par. 487 in so doing, as that paragraph gives position of odd company when battalion is wheeled to the left, by divisions, from line. **Ans.**—As requested your question was referred to the Commandant of Cadets, at West Point, and to his courtesy we are indebted for the following reply:

"Hdqrs. U. S. Corps Cadets, West Point, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1888, respectfully returned to the Editor ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL."

"The line from column by wheeling it is prescribed that the guide shall first be established on the side toward which line is to be formed if not already there. The inference then is that if the guides be not changed, line, to be formed at all, must be formed on the side where the guide is already."

"In Par. 487, Infantry Tactics, the odd company is placed so that its guide shall be on the same line as the guides of the other divisions."

"In Par. 493, the odd company is again similarly placed preparatory to wheeling into line."

"In Par. 519, when the rear companies come up on the right of the leading companies, each leading company is dressed to the left."

"The inference is direct: that when there are five companies in column, left in front, at a halt, at the commands: 1. Form divisions, right oblique; 2. March, the odd company, leading, must move straight forward with the guide left."

"This is still more apparent if the column be in march and the command be double time, for the leading odd company and all the leading companies of divisions must keep the quick time with guide left, while the rear companies move right oblique in double time."

"The leading left guide is responsible for the direction and this leading guide is the left guide of the odd company."

"H. S. HAWKINS, Lt.-Colonel, Commandant of Cadets."

"This opinion of Col. Hawkins is, very clearly right and should be conclusive on the point."

(From the Singapore Free Press).

## ASANIARD WITH A RIFLE KILLS 50 MALAYS.

A correspondent says that a mob in the village of Antique, near Holo, in the Indian Archipelago, attempted to kill a priest, and fifty of them were successively shot down and killed. The village, which is near Manila, is inhabited by several thousand natives. The only white men are a Spanish priest and another Spaniard, who lived some distance

away on his own estate. There has been for some time past bad feeling between the natives and the race that holds them in subjection, and recently a mob of natives attacked the priest, intending to put him to death by torture. The other Spaniard who was quickly informed of what had occurred, took his rifle and cartridges and hastened to the rescue of the priest. As soon as he arrived at the priest's dwelling, which was surrounded by a black mob howling for blood, he opened fire on the crowd. He picked out the biggest and foremost men and shot them down one by one. When he had used up fifty cartridges fifty dead blacks lay before him.

The natives, awe-stricken, fled in terror, crying that the Spaniard was assisted by the evil one, and that he had a gun that could shoot forever without reloading. They did not even come back to gather up and bury their dead, leaving this duty to the two white men.

It is believed that had it not been for the marksmanship and nerve displayed in this case the natives in the neighboring provinces would have risen and massacred the Europeans living there.

## FOREIGN ITEMS.

It is reported that Prince Bismarck's opinion of the Italian Army has gone down to zero.

THE Italian papers publish a letter from Count Moltke recently addressed to Prince Leopold of Bavaria, in which he says: "In one of our walks you told me that it had been predicted that I should see another great war. I would hope that this prediction were not realized. Certainly, I have faith in the courage, discipline, and number of our soldiers, but a new war between France and Germany would not be like that in 1870. We should have to fight with forces almost equal, and with equal probability of success on both sides. On the other hand, the unity of Germany is accomplished, and she should have no thought but to defend herself if attacked."

SOME experiments on submarine telephony have recently been made at Brest by the French Government. The instrument used is the invention of M. Barraré, who has called it the hydrophone, which roughly speaking is simply an ordinary microphone, arranged so as to equalize the water pressure in both sides of the diaphragm. The experiments have to a certain extent been successful, as under the most favorable conditions the sound produced by such instruments as bells, whistles, and trumpets, were heard at a distance of 5,700 yards. When the experiments were made on a ship in motion the results were not so good, though the sounds were clearly heard at a distance of 1,500 yards.

An émeute occurred among the men in the transport commissariat located at the Portobello Barracks, Dublin, Sept. 16. The men are said to have become irritated at the harshness of their officers, and after drill they made a rush upon the quarters occupied by Major Whitely and smashed the furniture and made a bonfire of a portrait of the Major. They then marched in a body to the guard house and yielded to arrest without resistance. At the Dublin Barracks a number of men belonging to the "Black Watch" regiment quarrelled over politics in the canteen with some of the men of the 5th Dragoons. The two factions finally abandoned words for blows.

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and a desperate struggle ensued, during which thirty men were wounded. Other troops were called upon to quell the disturbance, and the rioters were dispersed at the point of the bayonet. The "Black Watch" regiment has been ordered to Belfast.

The torpedo boat *Nordenfeldt*, which has been lying in Southampton Docks for some months, has been bought by the Russian Government. It sailed for St. Petersburg on Aug. 31.

The velocipede has been introduced into the Russian Army. In each regiment an officer and two soldiers are charged with this service, and certain officers are reported to have lately accomplished 50 versts a day.

The parade at Berlin Sept. 1 to commemorate the battle of Sedan was a brilliant military spectacle, there being altogether 42,000 men of the Guards drawn up on the Tempelhofer field, the number being raised above their peace strength by the calling in of the Reserves. His Majesty himself commanded the troops, which is unusual, as it has hitherto been the custom for the Emperor to appear last on the field, so as to be received by the assembled officers. On Saturday he was almost the first to arrive. Shortly after 7 A. M. he rode through the city at the head of a company of the 1st Regiment of Guards, which acted as his escort. He gave all the orders himself, and even attended to the alignment of the troops.

There is an article in the current number of the *National Review* on "Our Position in Tibet," which seems to show that the difficulty with the Tibetans has arisen in a large degree from the fact that the Lamas at Lhasa have formed "a corner" in tea, which they think is endangered by the prospect of communication being opened between India and Tibet. Tea is an article of necessity to the Tibetans, and the Lamas, who get it from China, retail it out to the people at a very high price. The Tibetans, however, must have it, and so the Lamas do a good business. Hence their reluctance to have anything to do with India, and their anxiety to close the only trade route leading to the country. The latest news is that the Tibetans have been attacked, and overwhelmingly defeated by a British force of some 2,000, the enemy numbering 15,000.

The British War Office are about to invest in three of Professor Baldwin's navigable parachutes for military purposes.

The two days' manoeuvres of the German fleet, in the presence of the Emperor, were ended by a fight in the river Jade, which is considered to have proved that Wilhelmshaven, the chief naval port of Germany on the North Sea, is impregnable.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, the Crown Prince Rudolph, the Archduke Albrecht, the Austrian War Minister, and the Chief of the General Staff, have been at Pisek, in Bohemia, where manoeuvres with two complete infantry divisions and one brigade of the Landwehr have been taking place.

The electric machines recently fitted to the royal yachts *Victoria* and *Albert* and *Osborne* have proved failures. The *Towers*' engine was abominably noisy, and the Goulden and Trotter dynamos have repeatedly given way in their armatures. Now these are to be taken out and replaced, of course at great expense, by Siemens' dynamos, driven by Willan's improved engines.

DURING his visit to Toulon, Admiral Krantz was asked for his candid opinion as to the rapidity with which the French fleet might be equipped for active service. He answered that his mind was now quite easy on that point. There has been some imperfections in matters of detail, but these were due to want of experience. The mobilization had really been an immense success. "I may add," continued the Minister of Marine, "that although our navy is not the first in the world it can look its rivals in the face; and as regards our men and our materiel, we can stand a comparison." Admiral Krantz went on to remark that it was quite true that the fighting in the Far East which had cost France so much had seriously damaged the fleet; but he drew particular attention to the performances of the late Admiral Courbet, whose blockade of Formosa during the moonsoon had amazed every one, "even the English, who have confessed that they would never have attempted such a thing. Our light fleet," concluded the Minister of Marine, "will soon be reformed. In a few months' time a certain number of fast cruisers will be finished. Others will take their places in the building yards and the gaps will soon be filled up."

The rearming of the Native Army in India with the Martini-Henry rifle is being carried out in earnest. Some 14 or 15 battalions in the various Presidencies have already received their rifles. In Allahabad both battalions of the 5th Goorkas have been rearmed.

ACCORDING to a recent return published in the *Echo d'Oran* it appears that in the years 1883-84-85-86 the number of non-commissioned officers and privates embarked for Tonquin was 43,746. Of these, on Jan. 1, 1888, there had died of cholera, fever, wounds, or been killed in action, 9,470; re-embarked for France invalided unfit for further service, 27,924; or a total loss to the service of 37,394.

The Schwartzkopf torpedo, which is said to be a superior Whitehead, has been "toasted" at a dinner in Berlin, which was given in celebration of the 2,000th of this pattern having been manufactured. The weapon carries a charge of 265 lb. of gun cotton and attains a speed of 30 knots. Italy has ordered 700 of these weapons and the Japanese Government has ordered 150. Recent improvements have made the Schwartzkopf the best fish-torpedo in the world.

"THE new and growing town of Vancouver," says the *London and China Telegraph*, "is the western terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway; but the capital of the province, Victoria, is some 70 miles distant, being situated on one of the pretty harbors of Vancouver Island. Between Victoria and Vancouver a great spirit of rivalry, much fostered by the local press, exists. The older city is English to the backbone, whereas its younger competitor is most distinctly American, both in its rapid growth and its general appearance. A few years ago the ground upon which Vancouver now stands was covered with dense forests, reaching down to the water's edge. A line of steamships runs regularly to China and Japan, as well as to San Francisco and other American ports, and it is also contemplated establishing a fortnightly service to Australia, which would be shorter by about 10 days than the present route via the Suez Canal. The private residences in Vancouver are larger and handsomer than one would have expected to find in a 'mushroom' town, and the public buildings are quite in keeping with them."

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Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1888.  
MR. W. S. CHAMBERLIN—DEAR SIR.—In reply to yours of this date, I would say that I had the Sutherland process for making gas thoroughly tested at the Dobbs Ferry & Hastings Gas works, for six or seven months, and that I obtained most satisfactory results. The apparatus is very simple and inexpensive, and the gas produced is of excellent quality.

The cost of the gas produced by the system referred to, is very low. Taking pea or soft coal at \$3 per ton, and crude oil at 3 cts. per gallon, I find that 100,000 cubic feet of 26 candle power gas can be manufactured and put into the holder under 25c. per 1,000 cubic feet. The quantities of oil used for 1,000 feet, I find to vary from 3.3 gals. to 3.8. In every case it was under four gallons to the 1,000 feet.

Yours very truly,  
GEO. N. MORTON, Pres. D. F. & H. G. Co.

The above is a conservative statement, the actual cost of gas, on a large scale, being from 10¢ to 20 cts. per 1,000 ft.

The following is from J. Jennings McComb, of Dobbs Ferry, a very conservative man who has had the process tested.

Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., Aug. 24th, 1888.  
W. S. CHAMBERLIN, Esq., New York.—DEAR SIR.—Replying to your inquiry of this date, I beg to say that through the courtesy of Mr. Morton, Mr. Thos. Meehan and J. P. Wood, on my behalf had every facility afforded them to observe the manufacture of gas made at the Hastings and Dobbs Ferry Gas Works, by the system covered by the Sutherland Patent, and found that the quantity of oil used in making the gas was under 4 gallons per 1,000 feet, and the illuminating quality of the gas excellent.

Yours truly,  
J. J. McCOMB.  
The object of the Company is to form Sub-Companies, receiving a certain amount in cash therefor, also stock of such Companies. Negotiations are now pending for the sale of several States. It is expected that dividends both in CASH AND IN STOCK OF SUB-COMPANIES, will be paid WITHIN 90 DAYS from this date. This system is so inexpensive that paying Gas works can at once be established in all small towns, where it has hitherto been impossible to have them, owing to the cost of construction. There are also thousands of factories now using coal and gas, which can make their own light and fuel, with great profit, under this system. Gas Companies in all small towns, where a high price is now charged, can be changed to this system with great profit.

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At present the indications are that a cash dividend of 10 per cent. on the par value of \$10, can be paid within the year, and the holder of stock will receive an equal number of shares of the stock in Sub-Companies. This is a rare chance to make a large amount of money on a small outlay, and should be taken advantage of now, as only a limited amount of this stock will be sold. The investment would pay [if the above estimate can be realized] 40 per cent. in cash on the present price of \$2.50 per share, beside the stock dividend. The following comprehensive statement will show at a glance the prospective value of this stock.

100 shares costing	Probable Income in cash
100 " " \$250	" " " \$100.
50 " " \$125	" " " \$50.
25 " " \$62.50	" " " \$25.
10 " " \$25	" " " \$10.

besides the same amount of stock from the Sub-Companies, as above mentioned. No certificates can be issued for less than 10 shares.

When dividends are paid, 100 shares of this stock [which now costs only \$250] should be worth its par value, \$1,000.

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When roses turn their deepest red,  
And violets darkest blue,  
When cherubs hover o'er our bed,  
When clouds seem bright of hue,  
When Youth is joy and Love is bliss,  
Unripened lies the sea  
Of life unstirred by sorrow's breath,  
That's "Reveille!"

When classic brows are lined with care,  
And bonniest heads turn gray,  
When hearts indulge in silent prayer  
And sorrows dark the way,  
When age is fame, and fame is wealth,  
When meditation's meet  
On all our deeds, or right or wrong,  
Why, that's "Retreat!"

When trees are bare of bud and leaf,  
And hearts are crushed with pain,  
When something whispers life is brief  
And all its hopes are vain;  
Midst stifled sob and quick heart throb,  
The last of life doth lapse,  
When in the silent grave we sink,  
Then that is "Taps."

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## BIRTHS.

WALCOTT.—At Lincoln, R. I., Sept. 23, 1888, to the wife of Col. Wm. H. Walcott, U. S. A., retired, twin daughters.

## MARRIED.

ANDREWS-SCHOFIELD.—At St. Cornelius Chapel, Gov-

ernon's Island, N. Y., September 27, Lieutenant AVERTY DU LANE ANDREWS, 5th U. S. Artillery, to MARY CAMPBELL, daughter of Major General John M. Schofield, U. S. Army.

HUTCHINSON-PATTON.—Sept. 19, at Gordonsville, Va., ARTHUR I. HUTCHINSON, formerly of the British Army, second son of Gen. W. N. Hutchinson, Duke of Wellington's regiment, to SADIE LINDSAY, daughter of Col. I. M. Patton, of Virginia.

MCCARTNEY-CHAGIN.—At Washington, D. C., Sept. 19, Lieutenant CHARLES M. MCCARTNEY, U. S. Navy, to Miss EDITH A. CHAGIN.

MORGAN-WILLIAMS.—At St. James's Church, Roxbury, Mass., on Sept. 23, by the Rev. Mr. Brown, Ensign STOKELY MORGAN, U. S. Navy, and Miss MARY ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, daughter of Horace P. Williams, Esq.

STUART-LIVINGSTON.—At Fort McHenry, Md., Sept. 23, Lieutenant SIDNEY E. STUART, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, to Miss FLORENCE LIVINGSTON, daughter of Lieut. Colonel L. L. Livingston, 4th U. S. Artillery.

## DIED.

MADDIX.—Near Washington, D. C., Sept. 14, Dr. JOHN L. MADDIX, brother of Captain W. A. F. Maddox, U. S. Marine Corps, retired.

WALCOTT.—At Lincoln, R. I., Sept. 23, MARY DEXTER STUART WALCOTT, infant twin daughter of Col. W. H. and George J. Walcott, U. S. A., retired.

WALCOTT.—In Lincoln, R. I., Sept. 27, GEORGE AMY DEXTER WALCOTT, twin daughter of George J. and Col. Wm. H. Walcott, U. S. Army (retired).



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
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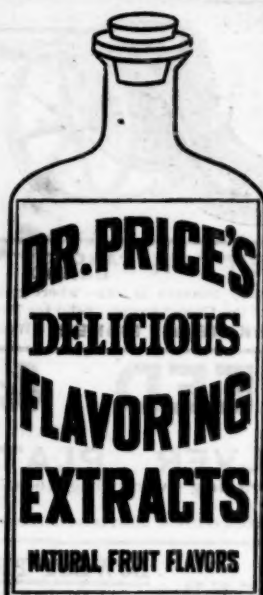
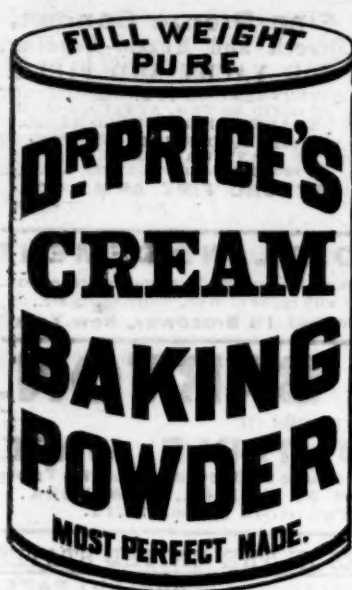
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